



UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH



Dar.
AY287
P6L863
1836

Darlington Memorial Library

LOOMIS' No. 2

Magazine Almanac,

Being the 33d No. of CRAMER'S continued;

ON A NEW AND IMPROVED PLAN,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1836:

BEING BISSEXTILE, OR LEAP YEAR,

*And, after the Fourth of July, the Sixty-first Year of
American Independence.*

CALCULATED BY SANFORD C. HILL,

For the meridian of Pittsburgh, lat. $40^{\circ} 30'$ N. lon. 80° W. of
Greenwich; but will serve for the adjacent states, without any
essential difference.

Education, Friendship, Agriculture, and Manufactures.

PUBLISHED AND SOLD BY LUKE LOOMIS;

No. 79, Market Street, Pittsburgh.

Sold also by D. M. HOGAN, R. PATTERSON, Agent, COOK
& SCHOVER, and KAY & Co., Pittsburgh; O. SPAF-
FORD, Erie; A. NISBETT, Blairsville; S. WALKER & Co.,
Elizabeth; J. B. HUNTER, Meadville; STEVENS & NOR-
TON, Mercer; M. PARKS, Franklin; J. GOODLING, Greens-
burgh; W. TAYLOR, Indiana; I. BEESON, Uniontown; CLARK
& CARTER, Brownsville; J. & S. SHARPLES, Redstone
Mill; GEBHART, FREEMAN, and Co., Connelsville; A.
REED, Washington; C. LUKENS, Fallston, Pa.; J. TURN-
BULL, Steubenville; G. & A. WELLS, Wellsville; B. & J.
HANNA, New Lisbon; J. HARVEY, Ohio Paper Mill; Mc-
COMBS & PARKER, Mansfield; STEWART & KELLAR,
Loudonville, Ohio; E. COX, Maysville, Kentucky; and by Mer-
chants generally.

A. JAYNES, Printer, Irwin's Row, Pittsburgh.

ALMANAC FOR 1836.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.

<i>Chronological Cycles.</i>		<i>Ember Days.</i>
Dominical Letters	C B	Feb. 24th, 26th, and 27th
Golden Number	13	May 25th, 27th, and 28th
Epact	12	Sept. 21st, 23d, and 24th
Solar Cycle	25	Dec. 14th, 16th, and 17th
Roman Indiction	9	
Julian Period	6549	

MOVEABLE FEASTS.

Septuages. Sun. Jan. 31	Low Sunday, April 10
Shrove Sunday, Feb. 14	Rogation Sunday, May 8
Ash Wednesday, Feb 17	Ascension Day, May 12
Midlent Sunday, Mar. 13	Whit Sunday, May 22
Palm Sunday, March 27	Trinity Sunday, May 29
Easter Day, April 3	Advent Sunday, Nov. 27

Explanation of the Characters used in the Calendar.

☉ sun, ☾ new moon, ☽ full moon, ☾ first quarter, ☾ last quarter, or moon in general, ☾ moon ascending north, ☾ moon descend. south. N. north, S. south, h. hours, m. minutes, s. seconds, m. morning, e. evening, inf. inferior, sup. superior, * star, ♀ mercury, ♀ venus, ⊕ the earth, ♂ mars, ♃ jupiter, ♄ saturn, ♅ herschel, ♄ conjunction, □ quartile, 90° apart, ♂ opposition, 180° apar ☾ ascending node, ☾ descending node.

The 12 Signs of the Zodiack.

NORTHERN.				SOUTHERN.	
1	♈	Aries	Ram	7	♎ Libra Balance
2	♉	Taurus	Bull	8	♏ Scorpio Scorpion
3	♊	Gemini	Twins	9	♐ Sagittarius Archer
4	♋	Cancer	Crab	10	♑ Capricornus Goat
5	♌	Leo	Lion	11	♒ Aqua Water-bearer
6	♍	Virgo	Virgin	12	♓ Pisces Fishes

SOLAR AND LUNAR ECLIPSES IN 1836.

There will be two of the Sun, and two of the Moon.

First, a partial eclipse of the Moon, May 1st, visible.

Beginning of the eclipse	-	1h 44m	morning, mean time.
Middle	- - - -	2 46 $\frac{1}{2}$	do do
End of the eclipse	- - - -	3 48 $\frac{3}{4}$	do do

Magnitude of the eclipse $\frac{3.5}{100}$ of the Moon's diameter, or $4\frac{1}{5}$ digits on the southern limb.

At the middle of the eclipse the Moon will be in the zenith, in long. $122^{\circ} 3' W.$ of Greenwich, and lat. $14^{\circ} 27' S.$, a point in the S. Pacific ocean about 3000 miles west of the continent of South America.

Second, an annular eclipse of the Sun, May 15th, visible.

Beginning of the eclipse	-	6h 46m	morning, mean time.
Apparent conjunction	- -	7 43	do do
Middle	- - -	7 47	do do
Ecliptic conjunction	- -	8 47	do do
End of the eclipse	- -	9 5	do do

Digits eclipsed $6\frac{4}{5}$ on the Sun's south limb.

This eclipse will be central and annular at noon, in long. $36^{\circ} 20' W.$ of Greenwich, and lat. $49^{\circ} 17' N.$, a point in the North Atlantic ocean, about 740 miles east of Newfoundland.

Third, a partial eclipse of the Moon, Oct. 24th, at 7h 44m in the morning, therefore invisible.

Fourth, a total eclipse of the Sun, Nov. 8th, at 8h 14m in the evening, consequently invisible.

The Sun will be centrally and totally eclipsed at noon, in long. $148^{\circ} 1' E.$ of Greenwich, and lat. $52^{\circ} 4' S.$ in the Southern ocean, about 630 miles south of Van Dieman's Land.

Venus will be an evening star until the 25th of July; then she becomes a morning star until the end of the year.

Note. All the calculations of this Almanac relating to the Moon or Planets are made to mean, or true clock time.

REMARKS.—The liberal patronage that we have received from a generous and enlightened public in our Almanac publication has exceeded our most sanguine expectations, and certainly deserves the grateful acknowledgments of the conductors, which we hereby tender to our numerous patrons. We feel a pleasure in the anticipation that our careful labours in preparing this publication will continue to prove acceptable and useful, and that every number will exhibit satisfactory testimonials of permanent worth.

It will be our constant aim to make it a document well worthy of a place in every family, in every shop, and in every library, when carefully preserved, and several numbers bound together. We think it will not be exaggerating when we say, that as much valuable information comes from no other source at the same price. The variety annually exhibited in the column of remarkable days appears in no similar publication. We are happy to find that our plan, in this respect, is universally admired.

Many choice articles are already in reservation for our third number, and fresh supplies will be continually sought after, keeping an eye on our "motto," with the addition of science and religious literature.

We have been in the habit of placing an article in our first pages on the subject of Time. For this year we have selected the following, by G. D. Prentice. It certainly contains a valuable reflection:

CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

Though the year has not been fruitful of great events, the termination of it furnishes a fit occasion for reflection.

The thought that with its change we have changed—have been borne farther on towards the old age of existence, calls up a crowd of saddening feelings.

The past, with its sun-light and shade, rushes on the memory. One by one we recount the moments that have gone, the friends that we have welcomed, and the

joys and pleasures in which we have participated. We go back to the hours of young existence, when life was all romance, and the world a paradise of loveliness—when we went forth in joyousness to watch the butterfly sipping the sweets of every flower, or the locust talking from his throne in the forest tops—when we ran after the rainbow, and gazed at the sun going down in a sea of glory. We recur to those moments when we mingled in the strife of young ambition, and stood first in the ranks of honour.

The close of the year! How many who welcomed its beginning with bright and buoyant hopes have gone down to the grave! How many, who walked foremost on the high grounds of fame, and astonished the world by the blazonry of their deeds, have been humbled in the dust! The little grave-yard distinctions—the stone, the marble column, with its quaint device, will tell the number. How many, dazzled by the foolishness of pride, and the fickleness of fashion, have been allured onward, till they became bankrupts in character, bankrupts in reputation! 'Tis a world of change. Joy and sorrow, pleasure and pain, happiness and misery, alternately succeed each other. The plans of to-day are exploded to-morrow. We go on struggling with the adversity of the present, and hoping for the brilliant sunshine of the future.

Another year is before us, and if our friends will indulge us in an extract, we will give ourselves and them some good advice.

—Stay each present moment—

Imprint the marks of wisdom on its wing.

'Tis of more worth than kingdoms! far more precious

Than all the crimson treasures of life's fountain.

O! let it not elude thy grasp; but, like

The good old patriarch upon record,

Hold the fleet angel fast until he bless thee.

[6] JANUARY, First Month, 31 Days.

Lunations.

☉	Full moon	3	7	44e
☾	Last quar.	11	11	10m
●	New moon	18	3	8m
☉	First quar.	25	9	25m

Snow or rain, more or less, may be expected about the 4th, 11th, 19th, and 26th days of this month, the day before or day after.

	W D	M D	Sundays, and other remarkable days.	☉ rises	☉ sets	☉ pl.
6	FR	1	Circumcision <i>Begins with</i>	7 25	4 35	10
7	SA	2	E. Burke born, 1730 <i>cold</i>	7 25	4 35	11
1	C	3	Battle of Princeton, 1777	7 24	4 36	12
2	MO	4	<i>breezes, followed by</i>	7 24	4 36	13
3	TU	5	S. Huntington died, 1796 <i>snow</i>	7 24	4 36	14
4	WE	6	Epiphany <i>or rain.</i>	7 23	4 37	15
5	TH	7	Jos. Bonaparte b. 1768 <i>Freezes</i>	7 23	4 37	16
6	FR	8	Battle of N. Orleans, 1815 <i>mode-</i>	7 22	4 38	17
7	SA	9	<i>rately for a few</i>	7 21	4 39	18
1	C	10	1st Sunday after Epiphany <i>days.</i>	7 21	4 39	19
2	MO	11	Linneus, the botanist, died, 1778	7 20	4 40	20
3	TU	12	Dark day in Engl. 1679 <i>Becomes</i>	7 20	4 40	21
4	WE	13	<i>thickly overcast for</i>	7 19	4 41	22
5	TH	14	Fire at Glasgow, 1832 <i>more snow,</i>	7 18	4 42	23
6	FR	15	City of Leira, in Por'gal, t. 1834	7 17	4 43	24
7	SA	16	Spanish fleet capt. 1780 <i>and then</i>	7 17	4 43	25
1	C	17	<i>hard freezing.</i>	7 16	4 44	26
2	MO	18	Utrecht surrend. to France, 1795	7 15	4 45	27
3	TU	19	Brest mag. bl. up, 1744 <i>N. W.</i>	7 14	4 46	29
4	WE	20	U. S. indepe. ackn. by Eng. 1783	7 13	4 47	≈
5	TH	21	<i>winds denote falling</i>	7 12	4 48	1
6	FR	22	Creeks def. at Tallapoosa, 1814	7 12	4 48	2
7	SA	23	Col. Tarleton d. 1833 <i>weather.</i>	7 11	4 49	3
1	C	24	3d Sund. after Epiph. <i>Clears</i>	7 10	4 50	4
2	MO	25	<i>and shines, but soon</i>	7 9	4 51	5
3	TU	26	Fire at Rochester, N. Y. 1834	7 8	4 52	6
4	WE	27	Treaty with France, 1832 <i>ap-</i>	7 7	4 53	7
5	TH	28	Sir Francis Drake d. 1595 <i>pears</i>	7 6	4 54	8
6	FR	29	<i>hazy, ending with snow</i>	7 5	4 55	9
7	SA	30	Charles I. beheaded, 1649 <i>or</i>	7 4	4 56	10
1	C	31	Septuagesima Sunday <i>rain.</i>	7 3	4 57	11

Approved Medical Receipts.—For sore eyes there is no better eye-water than the following: White vitriol 3 grains, sugar of lead 5 grains, clear water one gill, to be used night and morning.

On the 12th day Saturn
 On the 17th day Mars
 On the 18th day Mercury
 On the 19th day Venus
 On the 20th day Herschel
 On the 30th day Jupiter

are in the vicinity
 of the Moon.

M D	Aspects and Observations.	sets	● south	● age	● pl.	● domin.
1	⊕ nearest the ☉ 5 49 e	5m28	10e34	13	Π	arms
2	♄ 8 ☉ 10 57 e (1st)	6 26	11 24	14	14	
3	☉ slow 4m 37s ☾	rises	morn.	☾	♊	breast
4	Day breaks 5 41	5e15	0 15	16	18	
5	Aldebaran south 9 22 e	6 17	1 7	17	♈	heart
6	♂ in sup. ♂ ☉ 6 12 m	7 19	1 58	18	13	
7	♀ sets 6 34 e	8 25	2 46	19	25	
8	♂ rises 1 39 m	9 31	3 33	20	♉	bowels
9	♀ gr. h. lat. S. 6 25 e	10 37	4 19	21	21	
10	☉ slow 7m 41s	11 45	5 4	22	♊	reins
11	7 ✕ south 8 7 e	morn.	5 49	● 18		
12	♄ south 11 14 e	0 55	6 38	24	♈	loins
13	Sirius south 10 58 e	2 9	7 29	25	16	
14	☉ slow 9m 15s	3 26	8 24	26	♄	thighs
15	♂ gr. heli. lat. S. 8 47 e	4 44	9 25	27	15	
16	● in perigee 9 40 m ●	5 58	10 29	28	♊	knees
17	Day breaks 5 35	7 4	11 34	29	15	
18	Algenib sets 10 54 e	sets	ev. 37	●	♊	legs
19	☉ slow 10m 57s	6e37	1 36	1 14		
20	☉'s dec. 20° 13' S.	7 51	2 29	2 28		
21	Orion sets 3 13 m	9 2	3 19	3	♈	feet
22	♀ ♂ ♄ 7 47 e	10 9	4 4	4 26		
23	☉ slow 12m 5s	11 13	4 47	5	♈	head
24	♂ rises 0 40 m	morn.	5 29	6 21		
25	♂ ☐ ☉ 2 51 e	0 15	6 11	● 8		neck
26	♄ south 10 12 e	1 16	6 55	8 15		
27	Day breaks 5 27	2 18	7 40	9 27		
28	● in apogee 6 30 m	3 18	8 27	10	♈	arms
29	☉ slow 13m 24s	4 16	9 17	11 21		
30	Aldebaran sets 2 36 m ●	5 12	10 8	12	♊	breast
31	Days increase 48m	6 4	11 0	13 15		

Bites and stings of reptiles and insects are immediately relieved by applying a plaster composed of pulverized charcoal mixed into a paste with hog's-lard.

[8] FEBRUARY, Second Month, 29 Days.

Lunations.

☉	Full moon	2	1	29e
☾	Last quar.	9	8	32e
☾	New moon	16	2	58e
☾	First quar.	24	6	26m

Hearts of stone, relent, relent,
Break, by Jesus' cross subdued;
See his body, mangled—rent,
Cover'd with a gore of blood:
Sinful soul, what hast thou done!
Murder'd God's eternal Son.

W	M	Sundays, and other remarkable days.	☉ rises	☉ sets	☉ pl.
2	M	1 French defeat. at Brienne, 1814	7	14	59
3	Tu	2 Rich. Lander died, 1834 <i>Clouds</i>	7	05	0
4	we	3 Gibraltar dest. by a storm, 1766	6	59	5
5	Th	4 <i>condense for snow or rain.</i>	6	58	5
6	Fr	5 160,000 Russ. ent. Poland, 1831	6	57	5
7	Sa	6 King of Belg. elect. 1831 <i>Clears</i>	6	56	5
1	C	7 Sexagesima Sunday and freezes.	6	55	5
2	Mo	8 <i>with sharp winds.</i>	6	53	5
3	Tu	9 Claudius Buchanan died, 1815	6	52	5
4	we	10 Darnly murdered, 1567 <i>Becomes</i>	6	51	5
5	Th	11 <i>hazy, and rains or</i>	6	50	5
6	Fr	12 Chol. breaks out in Lond. 1832	6	49	5
7	Sa	13 Cotton Mather died, 1728 <i>snows,</i>	6	47	5
1	C	14 Shrove Sunday <i>with</i>	6	46	5
2	Mo	15 <i>black frosts</i>	6	45	5
3	Tu	16 Shrove Tuesday <i>If the</i>	6	44	5
4	we	17 Ash Wednesday <i>wind blows</i>	6	42	5
5	Th	18 Luther died, 1546 <i>from N. W.</i>	6	41	5
6	Fr	19 <i>look for much</i>	6	40	5
7	Sat	20 Elizabeth Rowe died, 1737	6	39	5
1	C	21 1st Sunday in Lent <i>falling</i>	6	37	5
2	Mo	22 Washington born, 1732 <i>weather.</i>	6	36	5
3	Tu	23 <i>to be succeeded</i>	6	35	5
4	we	24 Drury Lane theatre burnt, 1809	6	33	5
5	Th	25 Battle of Warsaw, 1831 <i>by a</i>	6	32	5
6	Fr	26 Senefelder died, 1834 <i>few</i>	6	31	5
7	Sat	27 <i>pleasant days. Ends</i>	6	29	5
1	C	28 D. of Gloucester smother. 1397	6	28	5
2	Mo	29 Bissexile, or Leap Day <i>blustry.</i>	6	27	5

At a recent meeting of the Medical Society of London oil of turpentine was recommended as almost a panacea for acute rheumatism, or sciatica; to be taken as follows:—Oil of turpentine, 20 drops, decoction of bark, 1½ oz. To be taken every four hours.—The patients were quickly relieved.

On the 8th day Saturn
 On the 15th day Mars
 On the 16th day Herschel
 On the 17th day Mercury
 On the 19th day Venus
 On the 26th day Jupiter

are in the vicinity
 of the Moon.

M D	Aspects and Observations.	☉ sets	☿ south	♂ age	♂ pl.	☉ domin.
1	♂ ♂ ♀ 11 25 e	6m49	11e52	14	☿	breast
2	7 ✕ set 2 5 m	rises	morn.	☿	♂	heart
3	♂ in ♀ 8 18 e	6e15	0 41	16	22	
4	Day breaks 5 20	7 23	1 30	17	♂	bowels
5	☉ slow 14m 18s	8 30	2 17	18	18	
6	♂ gr. elong. E. 10 11 m	9 38	3 21	19	≈	reins
7	♀ sets 7 50 e	10 46	3 48	20	15	
8	♂ in perihelion 9 40 m	11 58	4 34	21	29	
9	☉'s dec. 14° 49' S.	morn.	5 24	☉	♂	loins
10	♂ south 9 7 e	1 13	6 17	23	26	
11	♂ south 4 53 m	2 28	7 14	24	♀	thighs
12	♂ stationary 8 14 m	3 42	8 15	25	25	
13	☉ in perigee 8 10 m	4 49	9 17	26	♂	knees
14	♂ stationary 5 47 m	5 46	10 19	27	24	
15	☉ slow 14m 27s	6 34	11 19	28	≈	legs
16	Sirius sets 1 44 m	sets	ev. 15	☉	22	
17	Day breaks 5 6	6e39	1 6	1	✕	feet
18	♂ gr. heli. lat. N. 5 55 e	7 49	1 54	2	20	
19	♂ ♂ ☉ 8 51 e	8 55	2 38	3	♂	head
20	♂ rises 10 51 e	10 0	3 22	4	16	
21	♂ in inf. ♂ ☉ 11 19 e	11 3	4 5	5	29	
22	♂ ♂ ♀ 5 41 m	morn.	4 49	6	8	neck
23	Regulus south 11 33 e	0 6	5 33	7	23	
24	☉ slow 13m 34s	1 6	6 20	☉	♂	arms
25	☉ in apogee 2 40 m	2 6	7 9	9	17	
26	♂ south 8 1 e	3 4	8 0	10	29	
27	♂ south 3 50 m	3 57	8 51	11	☿	breast
28	Day breaks 4 53	4 44	9 43	12	23	
29	Days increase 2h	5 26	10 34	13	♂	heart

Gravel.—Many obstinate cases of stone and gravel have been relieved by using the following mixture—Take of oil of turp., oil of juniper, sweet sp. of nitre, bals. of sulph., each half an oz.—mix.—Take 15 or 16 drops, in a wine-glassful of water, three times a day.

[10] MARCH, Third Month, 31 Days.

Lunations.

☉ Full moon	3	4	32m
☾ Last quar.	10	4	4m
● New moon	17	3	44m
☾ First quar.	25	3	4m

Rain, sleet, or snow, more or less, may be expected about the 5th, 12th, 20th, and 27th days of this month, the day before or day after.

W D	M D	Sundays, and other remarkable days.	☉ rises	☉ sets	☉ pl.
3 Tu	1	Joseph II. poisoned, 1792 <i>As-</i>	6 25	5 35	☒
4 we	2	Gesner died, 1788 <i>pects portend</i>	6 24	5 36	12
5 Th	3	Battle of Brier-creek, 1779	6 23	5 37	13
6 Fr	4	<i>showers of rain or</i>	6 21	5 39	14
7 Sa	5	Bishop M'Kendree died, 1835	6 20	5 40	15
1 B	6	3d Sunday in Lent <i>snow.</i>	6 19	5 41	16
2 Mo	7	<i>Clears, and appears more plea-</i>	6 17	5 43	17
3 Tu	8	Wm. III. Pr. of Orange d. 1702	6 16	5 44	18
4 we	9	David Rizzio assass. 1566 <i>sant.</i>	6 15	5 45	19
5 Th	10	Crew of the Wm. and Ann mur-	6 13	5 47	20
6 Fr	11	dered, 1529 <i>Frosty mornings</i>	6 12	5 48	21
7 Sa	12	Chelsea Hospital founded, 1682	6 11	5 49	22
1 B	13	Midlent Sunday <i>soon produce</i>	6 9	5 51	23
2 Mo	14	Planet Uranus disc. 1781 <i>rain</i>	6 8	5 52	24
3 Tu	15	<i>or sleet.</i>	6 7	5 53	25
4 we	16	Boileau born, 1635 <i>Sharp</i>	6 5	5 55	26
5 Th	17	St. Patrick's Day <i>blasts from</i>	6 4	5 56	27
6 Fr	18	Robert Walpole died, 1745 <i>the</i>	6 3	5 57	28
7 Sa	19	<i>N. bring</i>	6 1	5 59	29
1 B	20	5th Sunday in Lent <i>more fall-</i>	6 0	6 0	☿
2 Mo	21	Botany Bay settled, 1787 <i>ing</i>	5 58	6 2	1
3 Tu	22	Amer. issues letters of mar. 1776	5 57	6 3	2
4 we	23	<i>weather, in the form of spring</i>	5 56	6 4	3
5 Th	24	Is. of St. Martin's t. by Eng. 1801	5 54	6 6	4
6 Fr	25	Annun. to B. V. Mary <i>showers.</i>	5 53	6 7	5
7 Sa	26	<i>Becomes pleasant,</i>	5 52	6 8	6
1 B	27	Palm Sunday <i>with sunshine</i>	5 50	6 10	7
2 Mo	28	Eng. Fr. Sp. & Holl. ma. peace, 1802	5 49	6 11	8
3 Tu	29	Swedenborg died, 1772 <i>and fly-</i>	5 48	6 12	9
4 we	30	<i>ing wind-clouds.</i>	5 46	6 14	10
5 Th	31	Russians defeated by Poles, 1831	5 45	6 15	11

Scald Head.—Take 1 oz. flour of sulphur, 1 oz. lard, 2 dr. pulverized sal ammoniac. Mix for an ointment. To be rubbed upon the affected part 2 or 3 times a day.

On the 6th day Saturn
On the 14th day Mercury
On the 15th day Herschel
On the same day Mars
On the 20th day Venus
On the 25th day Jupiter

are in the vicinity
of the Moon.

M D	Aspects and Observations.	☉ set	☌ south	☽ age	☾ pl.	☾ domin.
1	♂ ♂ ♂ & ♀ st. ca. 10 34 m	6m 3	11e23	14	☾	heart
2	♂ rises 10 6 e	6 33	morn.	15	☾	bowels
3	7 ✕ set 0 8 m	rises	0 11	☾	14	
4	☉ slow 11m 51s	7e26	0 58	17	28	
5	Shortest twilight 1h 35m	8 36	1 44	18	☾	reins
6	♀ in ☉ 10 m—(♂ sta. 5th)	9 49	2 31	19	25	
7	♀ sets 8 56 e	11 4	3 21	20	☾	loins
8	♂ south 3 9 m	morn.	4 13	21	23	
9	☉ in perigee 11 45 e	0 19	5 9	22	♂	thighs
10	♂ sets 2 42 m	1 32	6 7	☉	21	
11	♂ ♂ ☿ 8 41 m	2 40	7 8	24	☿	knees
12	♂ gr. heli. lat. S. 6 40 m	3 42	8 11	25	20	
13	♀ in ☉ 5 59 m	4 30	9 9	26	☾	legs
14	Arcturus rises 7 15 e	5 10	10 5	27	18	
15	☉'s dec. 1° 55' S.	5 41	10 56	28	☿	feet
16	Day breaks 4 30	6 10	11 45	29	15	
17	☉ slow 8m 23s	sets	ev. 30	☉	28	
18	♂ rises 9 1 e	7e43	1 14	1	☿	head
19	♀ gr. elong. W. 6 57 e	8 47	1 57	2	24	
20	☉ ent. ☿ 8 19 m—♀ ♂ ☿	9 50	2 41	3	☿	neck
21	Spring commences (20th)	10 53	3 26	4	19	
22	Vega rises 9 30 e	11 54	4 12	5	☿	arms
23	☉ in apogee 10 15 e	morn.	5 1	6	13	
24	♀ in aphel. 9 22 m (23d)	0 54	5 51	7	25	
25	♂ south 1 59 m	1 49	6 42	☉	☿	breast
26	♂ sets 1 43 m	2 39	7 33	9	18	
27	♂ ☉ 8 2 m	3 22	8 24	10	☉	heart
28	Day breaks 4 12	4 0	9 13	11	13	
29	☉ slow 4m 42s	4 33	10 1	12	26	
30	☉'s dec. 3° 59' N.	5 1	10 48	13	☿	bowels
31	Days increase 3h 24m	5 26	11 35	14	22	

Thrush.—This complaint may be cured by frequently washing the mouth with the following mixture—A tea-spoonful of powdered borax and a table-spoonful of honey, dissolved in half a pint of water.

Lunations.

☉	Full moon	1	4	47e
☾	Last quar.	8	10	41m
☾	New moon	15	5	43e
☾	First quar.	23	9	25e

Rain, more or less, may be expected about the 4th, 15th, 18th, and 27th days of this month, the day before or day after.

	W D	M D	Sundays, and other remarkable days.	☉ rises	☉ sets.	☉ pl.
6	Fr	1	Good Friday <i>Pleasant</i>	5 44	6 16	7
7	Sa	2	Battle of the Baltic, 1801 <i>gales</i>	5 42	6 18	13
1	B	3	Easter Sunday <i>of W.</i>	5 41	6 19	14
2	Mo	4	<i>winds bring light</i>	5 40	6 20	15
3	Tu	5	Battle of Maipo, 1818 <i>spring</i>	5 38	6 22	16
4	we	6	Revolution in Brazil, 1831	5 37	6 23	17
5	Th	7	Dr. H. Blair born, 1718 <i>showers</i>	5 36	6 24	18
6	Fr	8	<i>Fine weather for farmers</i>	5 35	6 25	19
7	Sa	9	Insurrection at Lyons, 1834 <i>and</i>	5 33	6 27	20
1	B	10	Low Sunday <i>gardeners.</i>	5 32	6 28	21
2	Mo	11	Vienna tak. by the French, 1809	5 31	6 29	22
3	Tu	12	<i>Vegetation looks up</i>	5 29	6 31	23
4	we	13	Insurrection in Paris, 1834 <i>with</i>	5 28	6 32	24
5	Th	14	Wm. Whitehead, poet, di. 1785	5 27	6 33	25
6	Fr	15	Leghorn taken by French, 1799	5 26	6 34	26
7	Sa	16	<i>a cheering countenance. More</i>	5 24	6 36	27
1	B	17	2d Sunday after Easter <i>rain.</i>	5 23	6 37	27
2	Mo	18	Lord Camden died, 1794 <i>with</i>	5 22	6 38	28
3	Tu	19	Dr. Benj. Rush died, 1812 <i>dis</i>	5 21	6 39	29
4	we	20	<i>tant thunder and</i>	5 19	6 41	8
5	Th	21	Riot at Montreal, 1832 <i>light-</i>	5 18	6 42	1
6	Fr	22	Sun totally eclipsed in Eng. 1715	5 17	6 43	2
7	Sa	23	Shakspeare died, 1616 <i>ning.</i>	5 16	6 44	3
1	B	24	<i>ensued by cold winds</i>	5 14	6 46	4
2	Mo	25	St. Mark—Cowper died, 1800	5 13	6 47	5
3	Tu	26	David Hume born, 1717 <i>and</i>	5 12	6 48	6
4	we	27	York, U. C. taken, 1813 <i>rain.</i>	5 11	6 49	7
5	Th	28	<i>Clears up serene and</i>	5 10	6 50	8
6	Fr	29	Epervier captured, 1814 <i>plea-</i>	5 9	6 51	9
7	Sa	30	Louisiana ced. to U. S. 1803 <i>sant.</i>	5 7	6 53	10

Mr. Cleghorn, of Edinburgh, has treated burns and scalds with success, by applying, in the first place, vinegar, until the pain abates; 2d, a poultice of light bread and milk; 3d, as soon as any matter or watery fluid appears, by covering the sore with powdered chalk.

On the 3d and 30th days Saturn
 On the 11th day Herschel
 On the 13th day Mars
 On the 14th day Mercury
 On the 19th day Venus
 On the 21st day Jupiter

are in the vicinity
 of the Moon.

M D	Aspects and Observations.	☉ rises	☉ south.	☉ age	☉ pl.	☉ domin.
1	♂ 6 ♂ 8 8 e	rises	morn.	☺	≡	reins
2	7 stars set 10 15 e	7e33	0 23	16	20	
3	☉ slow 3m 12s	8 48	1 13	17	17	loins
4	☉ in perigee 8 40 e	10 6	2 6	18	19	
5	♂ in perihel. 0 48 e (4th)	11 22	3 2	19	♂	thighs
6	♂ south 1 9 m	morn.	4 1	20	18	
7	♀ sets 10 5 e	0 34	5 2	21	♀	knees
8	♀ in perihelion 3 40 m	1 38	6 5	☉	17	
9	Day breaks 3 53	2 29	7 4	23	≈	legs
10	☉'s dec. 8° 9' N.	3 11	8 0	24	14	
11	♂ sets 0 46 m	3 45	8 52	25	28	
12	♂ gr. heli. lat. S. 8 2 e	4 12	9 41	26	♂	feet
13	Sirius sets 10 10 e	4 37	10 26	27	25	
14	Procyon sets 0 20 m	5 0	11 10	28	♀	head
15	☉ and clocks agree	sets	11 52	☉	20	
16	Denebola south 10 0 e	7e37	ev. 35	1 8		neck
17	Antares rises 10 13 e	8 41	1 20	2 15		
18	Day breaks 3 38	9 43	2 6	3 27		
19	Altair rises 11 22 e	10 43	2 53	4 11	arms	
20	☉ in apogee 5 20 e	11 40	3 43	5 21		
21	♂ 8 ☉ 8 51 e	morn.	4 34	6 28	breast	
22	♂ south midnight	0 33	5 25	7 15		
23	☉'s dec. 12° 42' N.	1 19	6 14	☉	26	
24	☉ fast 2m 3s	1 57	7 4	9 9	heart	
25	♂ sets 11 55 e	2 32	7 51	10 21		
26	Day breaks 3 25	3 1	8 38	11 17	bowels	
27	Procyon sets 11 28 e	3 27	9 25	12 17		
28	Days increase 4h 34m	3 52	10 11	13 21	reins	
29	♀ gr. h. lat. N. 0 47 e (30th)	4 16	11 0	14 14		
30	♂ in sup. 6 ☉ 9 4 e	4 41	11 52	15 29		

An excellent Poultice for open Sores.—Make two parts of fine bran and one part of flaxseed meal into a poultice with boiling water. A little oil should be spread over the surface just before it is applied.

Lunations.

☉	Full moon	1	2	38	m
☾	Last quar.	7	5	29	e
●	New moon	15	8	47	m
☾	First quar.	23	0	35	e
☉	Full moon	30	10	40	m

Pleasant gales, with rain, more or less, may be expected about the 3d, 11th, 19th, and 26th days of this month, the day before or day after.

	W D	M D	Sundays, and other remarkable days.	☉ rises	☉ sets	☉ pl.
1	B	1	4th Sunday after Easter <i>Fair</i>	5	66	54 8
2	Mo	2	Battle of Lutzen, 1813 <i>and mild,</i>	5	56	55 12
3	Tu	3	Havre de Grace burned, 1813	5	46	56 13
4	W	4	<i>ensued by rain and</i>	5	36	57 14
5	Th	5	Napoleon Bonaparte died, 1821	5	26	58 15
6	Fr	6	Battle of Prague, 1757 <i>flying</i>	5	16	59 16
7	Sat	7	Senate refuses Presid. prot. 1834	5	07	0 17
1	B	8	Rogation Sunday <i>clouds.</i>	4	59	7 1 18
2	Mo	9	<i>S. W. winds and clear skies</i>	4	58	7 2 19
3	Tu	10	Ellin Ellis, 72, bro't to bed, 1776	4	57	7 3 20
4	W	11	La. of Lake l. with 215 pers. 1833	4	56	7 4 21
5	Th	12	Ascension Day <i>portend</i>	4	55	7 5 22
6	Fr	13	<i>rain and thunder.</i>	4	54	7 6 23
7	Sat	14	Vaccination first applied, 1796	4	53	7 7 24
1	B	15	Sev. frost throughout U. S. 1834	4	52	7 8 25
2	Mo	16	Rapin, the histor. d. 1725 <i>The</i>	4	51	7 9 26
3	Tu	17	<i>air feels very agreeable.</i>	4	50	7 10 27
4	W	18	Bonaparte decla. Emperor, 1804	4	49	7 11 28
5	Th	19	Fr. fleet, 21 men of war, tak. 1692	4	48	7 12 28
6	Fr	20	Lafayette died, 1834 <i>Warm</i>	4	47	7 13 29
7	Sat	21	<i>breezes, sunshine, and flying</i>	4	46	7 14 30
1	B	22	Whit Sunday, or Pentec. <i>clouds</i>	4	46	7 14 1
2	Mo	23	Battle of Ramilies, 1706 <i>produce</i>	4	45	7 15 2
3	Tu	24	John Randolph died, 1833 <i>sea-</i>	4	44	7 16 3
4	W	25	<i>sonable showers,</i>	4	43	7 17 4
5	Th	26	Battle of Ostrolenka, 1831 <i>with</i>	4	43	7 17 5
6	Fr	27	Fort Geo. U. C. tak. 1813 <i>light-</i>	4	42	7 18 6
7	Sat	28	<i>ning and distant thunder.</i>	4	41	7 19 7
1	B	29	Trinity Sunday <i>Rains.</i>	4	41	7 19 8
2	Mo	30	Sir J. Mackintosh died, 1832	4	40	7 20 9
3	Tu	31	Violent tornado in Tenn. 1830	4	39	7 21 10

One oz. of the juice of horehound in a pint of milk, sweetened with honey: the one half taken in the morning, the other half in the evening, continued for several days, will cure coughs approaching to consumption.

On the 8th day Herschel
 On the 12th day Mars
 On the 16th day Mercury
 On the 19th day Venus
 On the same day Jupiter
 On the 27th day Saturn

are in the vicinity
 of the Moon.

M D	Aspects and Observations.	● rises	● south	● age	● pl	● domin.
1	● eclips. vis. m—♀ in ♍	rises	morn.	☺	♍	loins
2	● in perigee 5 30 e	9 e3	0 48	17	28	
3	○ fast 3m 21s	10 20	1 48	18	♄	thighs
4	Regulus sets 2 0 m ●	11 30	2 51	19	28	
5	Day breaks 3 10	morn.	3 56	20	♃	knees
6	♀ in perihelion 8 55 m	0 27	4 58	21	27	
7	♀ sets 10 49 e	1 13	5 57	●	♊	legs
8	♄ south 10 50 e	1 49	6 50	23	25	
9	Spica south 10 9 e	2 18	7 40	24	♋	feet
10	♄ sets 11 6 e	2 43	8 26	25	21	
11	○'s dec. 18° 0' N.	3 5	9 8	26	♏	head
12	Arcturus south 10 48 e	3 27	9 51	27	17	
13	○ fast 3m 56s	3 48	10 33	28	29	
14	Day breaks 2 56	4 12	11 16	29	♄	neck
15	○ eclipsed, visible	sets	ev. 1	●	24	
16	♀ gr. heli. lat. N. 5 12 e	8e34	0 48	1	♐	arms
17	♀ gr. elon. E. 5 44 (16th)	9 33	1 38	2	17	
18	● in apogee 6 50 m ●	10 27	2 28	3	29	
19	♀ ♂ ♄ 1 29 e	11 14	3 18	4	♊	breast
20	Fomalhaut rises 3 2 m	11 56	4 8	5	23	
21	Spica sets 2 49 m	morn.	4 57	6	♏	heart
22	○'s dec. 20° 29' N.	0 31	5 45	7	17	
23	○ fast 3m 33s	1 3	6 31	●	29	
24	♄ south 9 43 e	1 29	7 16	9	♏	bowels
25	♄ □ ○ 0 17 e	1 53	8 1	10	25	
26	♄ sets 10 14 e	2 17	8 47	11	♊	reins
27	Day breaks 2 38	2 40	9 37	12	23	
28	7 stars rise 3 50 m	3 7	10 30	13	♍	loins
29	Days increase 5h 32m	3 37	11 28	14	22	
30	♀ gr. el. E. 10 29 m (31st)	rises	morn.	☺	♄	thighs
31	● in perigee 1 35 m	9e10	0 31	16	22	

Dropsy.—Dissolve an ounce of saltpetre in a pint of cold water, and take a wine glassful every morning and evening. Six oz. will perfect a cure in about 6 weeks.

Lunations.

☾	Last quar.	6	1	40m
●	New moon	14	0	17m
☾	First quar.	22	0	33m
☾	Full moon	28	5	37e

Rain, wind, and thunder, more or less, may be expected about the 2d., 9th, 17th, and 26th days of this month, the day before or day after.

	W D	M D	Sundays, and other remarkable days.	☉ rises	☉ sets	☉ pl.
4	W	1	J. Frederic Oberlin died, 1826	4 39	7 21	II
5	Th	2	40,000 liv. l. in Cairo by ea'q. 1754	4 38	7 22	12
6	Fr	3	Phil. Lin. Soc. form. 1806 <i>Gentle</i>	4 38	7 22	13
7	Sat	4	<i>showers make vegetation</i>	4 37	7 23	14
1	B	5	1st Sund. after Trinity <i>flourish.</i>	4 37	7 23	15
2	Mo	6	Lord Anson died, 1762 <i>Aspects</i>	4 36	7 24	16
3	Tu	7	Washington ap. com. in ch. 1775	4 36	7 24	17
4	we	8	<i>denote seasonable weather.</i>	4 35	7 25	18
5	Th	9	Dr. Abraham Rees died, 1825	4 35	7 25	19
6	Fr	10	U. S. dec. war ag. Tripoli, 1801	4 35	7 25	20
7	Sat	11	St. Barnabas—Bacon died, 1294	4 34	7 26	21
1	B	12	2nd Sunday after Trinity <i>Expect</i>	4 34	7 26	21
2	Mo	13	<i>gusts of wind, rain, thunder,</i>	4 34	7 26	22
3	Tu	14	Reform bill signed, 1832 <i>and</i>	4 34	7 26	23
4	we	15	Mag. Charta sig. 1512 <i>lightning.</i>	4 33	7 27	24
5	Th	16	Sun totally ecl. at Boston, 1806	4 33	7 27	25
6	Fri	17	<i>Becomes settled and warm.</i>	4 33	7 27	26
7	Sat	18	Isle of Otaheite discovered, 1765	4 33	7 27	27
1	B	19	Gen. Greene died, 1786 <i>Plea-</i>	4 33	7 27	28
2	Mo	20	French defe. by Gen. Kray, 1796	4 33	7 27	29
3	Tu	21	<i>sant gales spring up from</i>	4 33	7 27	30
4	we	22	Battle of Bothwell Bridge, 1651	4 33	7 27	1
5	Th	23	Dreadful explos. in Lubec, 1792	4 33	7 27	2
6	Fri	24	St. John Baptist <i>the W.</i>	4 33	7 27	3
7	Sat	25	<i>with showers, thunder, and</i>	4 33	7 27	4
1	B	26	4th Sun. after Trinity <i>lightning.</i>	4 33	7 27	5
2	Mo	27	Asiatic chol. app. at N. Y. 1832	4 34	7 26	6
3	Tu	28	Stamp duties instituted, 1694	4 34	7 26	7
4	we	29	St. Peter <i>Clears up warm.</i>	4 34	7 26	8
5	Th	30	William Roscoe died, 1831	4 34	7 26	9

Tetter.—One or two tea-cupsful of tea made of burdock root taken daily, and the parts affected bathed with the same, will in a few days effect a cure. This course persisted in may be depended on. It will also cure the itch.

On the 7th day Mars
 On the 10th day Venus
 On the same day Jupiter
 On the 12th day Mercury
 On the 17th day Saturn
 On the 26th day Herschel

are in the vicinity
 of the Moon.

M D	Aspects and Observations.	☉ rises	☿ south.	♂ age	♂ pl.	☿ domin.
1	♂ 6 ♀ 8 23 e	10 e 1	3m42	19	q	head
2	♀ in perihelion 8 11 m	10 24	4 25	20	19	
3	♂ 6 ♀ 11 36 m	10 49	5 9	21	8	neck
4	☉'s dec. 17° 6' N.	11 16	5 54	☉	14	
5	☉ slow 5m 37s	11 47	6 39	23	26	
6	♂ in ♀ 7 9 e	morn.	7 26	24	π	arms
7	♀ rises 3 54 m	0 24	8 15	25	20	
8	☉ in apogee 3 0 m	1 7	9 5	26	☿	breast
9	♂ rises 0 52 m	1 57	9 56	27	14	
10	Day breaks 3 15	2 53	10 46	28	26	
11	7 stars rise 10 43 e	3 54	11 36	29	Ω	heart
12	♀ gr. heli. lat. N. 4 28 e	sets	ev. 23	☉	20	
13	♀ in sup. ☉ 1 40 e	8 e 4	1 8	1	♄	bowels
14	Arcturus sets 11 42 e	8 28	1 52	2	15	
15	☉ slow 4m 8s	8 51	2 36	3	28	
16	♀ stationary 2 20 m	9 14	3 20	4	≈	reins
17	♂ 6 Regulus 3 20 e (16th)	9 37	4 5	5	24	
18	☉'s dec. 12° 56' N.	10 3	4 53	6	♄	loins
19	Fomalhaut south 0 54 m	10 37	5 46	☉	21	
20	Orion rises 1 34 m	11 18	6 43	8	♂	thighs
21	♀ gr. heli. lat. S. 11 0 m	morn.	7 45	9	19	
22	☉ slow 2m 33s	0 11	8 48	10	♄	knees
23	☉ in perigee at midnight	1 15	9 52	11	18	
24	♂ rises 0 33 m	2 28	10 52	12	≈	legs
25	♄ 8 ☉ 2 20 e	3 46	11 49	13	18	
26	Day breaks 3 42	rises	morn.	☉	⋈	feet
27	Procyon rises 2 48 m	7e38	0 41	15	17	
28	Aldebaran rises 10 59 e	8 2	1 30	16	♀	head
29	Days decrease 1h 50m	8 26	2 17	17	14	
30	♀ at greatest brilliancy	8 50	3 2	18	27	
31	☉ and clocks agree	9 15	3 47	19	8	neck

To stop a Mortification.—Make a decoction of sas-safras, thicken it with finely powdered charcoal, and apply it as a poultice.

[22] SEPTEMBER, Ninth Month, 30 Days.

Lunations.

☉	Last quar.	2	6	28e
●	New moon	10	7	23e
☾	First quar.	17	10	59e
☾	Full moon	24	6	28e

Rain, more or less, may be expected about the 5th, 16th, and 26th days of this month, the day before or day after.

	W D	M D	Sundays. and other remarkable days.	☉ rises	☉ sets	☉ pl.
5	Th	1	<i>Elements threaten rain</i>	5 32	6 28	17
6	Fr	2	Baron de Zach died, 1832	5 33	6 27	10
7	Sat	3	Dreadful explos. near Paris, 1794	5 35	6 25	11
1	B	4	14th Sun. after Trinity <i>with-</i>	5 36	6 24	12
2	Mo	5	<i>out producing any.</i>	5 37	6 23	13
3	Tu	6	Stratford jubilee, 1769 <i>Aspects</i>	5 38	6 22	14
4	we	7	Hannah Moore died, 1833 <i>de-</i>	5 40	6 20	15
5	Th	8	Battle of Eutaw Springs, 1781	5 41	6 19	16
6	Fr	9	<i>note a shower. Foggy</i>	5 42	6 18	17
7	Sa	10	Perry's victory, 1813 <i>mornings</i>	5 44	6 16	18
1	B	11	McDonough's victory, 1814 <i>and</i>	5 45	6 15	19
2	Mo	12	Battle of N. Point, 1814 <i>clear</i>	5 46	6 14	20
3	Tu	13	<i>days, succeeded by gales of</i>	5 48	6 12	21
4	we	14	Varia. of compass first obs. 1492	5 49	6 11	22
5	Th	15	Warren Colburn died, 1833 <i>wes-</i>	5 50	6 10	23
6	Fr	16	Fire at Gloucester, Mass. 1830	5 52	6 8	24
7	Sat	17	<i>terly winds, ending in</i>	5 53	6 7	25
1	B	18	16th Sunday after Trin. <i>rain.</i>	5 54	6 6	26
2	Mo	19	Battle of Poitiers, 1356 <i>Cool</i>	5 56	6 4	27
3	Tu	20	Siege of Fort Erie raised, 1814	5 57	6 3	28
4	we	21	St. Matthew <i>evenings and</i>	5 58	6 2	29
5	Th	22	<i>warm afternoons,</i>	6 0	6 0	30
6	Fr	23	Major André taken, 1780 <i>with</i>	6 1	5 59	0
7	Sat	24	Riot at Providence, 1831 <i>a dry</i>	6 2	5 58	1
1	B	25	R. Porson died, 1808 <i>air.</i>	6 4	5 56	2
2	Mo	26	<i>Appearances threaten</i>	6 5	5 55	3
3	Tu	27	Prince de Polignac impea. 1830	6 6	5 54	4
4	w	28	Battle of Winnendale, 1708	6 8	5 52	5
5	Th	29	St. Michael <i>rain, with W.</i>	6 9	5 51	6
6	Fr	30	York t. invested, 1781 <i>winds.</i>	6 10	5 50	7

Valuable Receipt for a stubborn Cough.—1 oz. elecampane root, 1 oz. wild cherry bark, 1 oz. comfrey root, 1 oz. horehound herb, well boiled in two quarts of water; add one pint of wine, or old cider. Take half a wine-glass three times a day.

On the 5th day Mars
 On the 6th day Venus
 On the 7th day Jupiter
 On the 12th day Mercury
 On the 14th day Saturn
 On the 22d day Herschel

are in the vicinity
 of the Moon.

M D	Aspects and Observations.	☉ rises	☉ south.	☉ age	☉ pl.	☉ domin.
1	Day breaks 3 51	9e45	4m32	20	8	neck
2	☉'s dec. 7° 42' N.	10 20	5 19	☉	II	arms
3	Aldebaran rises 10 38 e	11 1	6 8	22	17	
4	☉ in apogee 7 45 e ☉	11 49	6 58	23	28	
5	☿ in ☿ 4 31 m	morn.	7 49	24	☿	breast
6	☉ fast 1m 55s	0 43	8 40	25	22	
7	♀ rises 2 4 m (Dog D. e.)	1 42	9 29	26	☿	heart
8	♄ rises 2 24 m	2 45	10 18	27	16	
9	♂ rises 0 15 m	3 49	11 5	28	29	
10	Fomalhaut south 11 31 e	sets	11 49	☉	☿	bowels
11	Altair sets 2 53 m	6e55	ev. 33	1	24	
12	☉ fast 3m 59s	7 18	1 18	2	☿	reins
13	Day breaks 4 10	7 41	2 3	3	21	
14	Orion rises 0 4 m	8 7	2 51	4	☿	loins
15	☿ in aphelion 7 53 m	8 38	3 42	5	18	
16	☉ fast 5m 23s	9 17	4 38	6	♄	thighs
17	☉'s dec. 2° 4' N.	10 4	5 37	☉	16	
18	♀ ☿ 4 10 27 e ☉	11 4	6 39	8	☿	knees
19	☿ ☿ Spica 1 12 e	morn.	7 41	9	14	
20	☉ in perigee 2 30 m	0 12	8 41	10	28	
21	♂ rises at midnight	1 26	9 38	11	☿	legs
22	☉ enters ☿ 7 17 e	2 43	10 31	12	27	
23	Autumn begins (22d)	4 0	11 20	13	☿	feet
24	Day breaks 4 26	rises	morn.	☉	25	
25	Regulus rises 3 6 m	6e26	0 7	15	☿	head
26	☉ fast 8m 51s	6 49	0 53	16	22	
27	☿ gr. elong. E. 6 37 m	7 15	1 38	17	8	neck
28	Algenib south 11 42 e	7 42	2 24	18	18	
29	Orion rises 11 6 e	8 15	3 10	19	II	arms
30	Days decrease 3h 14m	8 55	3 59	20	12	

Stomach-ache.—Take 10 grs. vol. salt of hartsh., 10 grs. opium, 10 grs. camp., and 30 grs. chalk—mix, grind to a fine powder, divide into 10 papers, and take one every four hours.—A complete relief may be expected.

Lunations.

☉ Last quar.	2	1	22e
● New moon	10	8	9m
● First'quar.	17	5	5m
☾ Full moon	24	7	44m

Rain, more or less, may be expected about the 6th, 15th, and 28th, and high winds the 4th, 17th, and 26th days of this month, the day before or day after.

	W	M	Sundays, and other remarkable days.	☉ rises	☉ sets	☉ pl.
7	Sat	1	Public deposits removed, 1833	6 12	5 48	≈
1	B	2	18th Sun. after Trinity <i>The</i>	6 13	5 47	9
2	Mo	3	Battle of Jenna, 1806 <i>air ap-</i>	6 14	5 46	10
3	Tu	4	<i>pears to promise rain, ensued</i>	6 16	5 44	11
4	we	5	Gen. Proctor defeated, 1813 <i>by</i>	6 17	5 43	12
5	Th	6	Louis Philip I. born, 1773 <i>dense</i>	6 18	5 42	13
6	Fr	7	Protest. kill 25,000 Turks, 1571	6 20	5 40	14
7	Sat	8	<i>fogs. Temperate gales</i>	6 21	5 39	15
1	B	9	Battle before Savanah, 1779 <i>of</i>	6 22	5 38	16
2	Mo	10	Letitia Bonaparte died, 1832	6 23	5 37	17
3	Tu	11	Noted hurric. in India, 1737 <i>dry</i>	6 25	5 35	18
4	we	12	<i>wind, but ends in</i>	6 26	5 34	19
5	Th	13	Murat shot, 1815 <i>falling</i>	6 27	5 33	20
6	Fr	14	Title of earl created, 1066	6 29	5 31	21
7	Sat	15	<i>weather. Winds begin</i>	6 30	5 30	22
1	B	16	20th Sun. after Trinity <i>to feel</i>	6 31	5 29	23
2	Mo	17	11,000lbs of count. tea b. Lon. 1833	6 33	5 27	24
3	Tu	18	St. Luke.—Capt. Ross ret. 1833	6 34	5 26	25
4	we	19	<i>chilly. The air</i>	6 35	5 25	26
5	Th	20	America discovered, 1492, N. S.	6 37	5 23	27
6	Fr	21	Samuel Foote died, 1777 <i>appears</i>	6 38	5 22	28
7	Sat	22	British defeated Red Bank, 1777	6 39	5 21	29
1	B	23	<i>settled and dry. Thickens</i>	6 40	5 20	m
2	Mo	24	Wm. Prynne died, 1669 <i>up for</i>	6 42	5 18	1
3	Tu	25	Philadelphia settled, 1682 <i>rain</i>	6 43	5 17	2
4	we	26	As. chol. appeared in Gr. B. 1831	6 44	5 16	3
5	Th	27	<i>or sleet, and cool</i>	6 45	5 15	4
6	Fr	28	St. Simon and St. Jude <i>autumn</i>	6 47	5 13	5
7	Sat	29	Sir W. Raleigh executed, 1618	6 48	5 12	6
1	B	30	22d Sunday after Trinity	6 49	5 11	7
2	Mo	31	<i>N. W. winds.</i>	6 50	5 10	8

Ear-ache.—This may generally be cured by filling the ear with wool or cotton, moistened with a little sweet oil and laudanum, or spirits of camphor.

On the 3d day Mars
 On the 5th day Jupiter
 On the 6th day Venus
 On the 11th day Mercury
 On the same day Saturn
 On the 19th day Herschel

are in the vicinity
 of the Moon.

M D	Aspects and Observations.	☉ rises	☉ south	☉ age	☉ pl.	☉ domin.
1	☉'s dec. 3° 23' S.	9e40	4m50	21	☐	arms
2	☉ in apogee 3 40 e ☉	10 32	5 41	☉	☿	breast
3	☉ fast 11m 6s	11 29	6 32	23	18	
4	♀ rises 2 0 m	morn.	7 22	24	☾	heart
5	♀ gr. elong. W. 5 5 m	0 30	8 10	25	12	
6	♂ gr. b. lat. S. 6 34 e (5th)	1 33	8 57	26	24	
7	♀ ♂ Regulus 7 22 m	2 39	9 43	27	☿	bowels
8	Shortest twilight 1h 35m	3 44	10 27	28	20	
9	♂ ♂ ½ 4 16 m (8th)	4 51	11 12	29	☐	reins
10	♂ stationary 1 37 m	sets	11 57	☉	16	
11	Day breaks 4 50	6 9	ev. 45	1	☿	loins
12	Sirius rises 0 26 m	6 39	1 37	2	14	
13	☉ fast 13m 48s	7 15	2 32	3	28	
14	☉ in perigee 11 15 e	8 0	3 31	4	♂	thighs
15	♂ rises 11 31 e ☉	8 57	4 33	5	27	
16	♀ in ♄ 5 51 e	10 2	5 35	6	☿	knees
17	Orion rises 10 0 e	11 15	6 35	☉	25	
18	♂ rises 0 21 m	morn.	7 33	8	☐	legs
19	☉'s dec. 10° 11' S.	0 31	8 26	9	23	
20	Regulus rises 1 34 m	1 46	9 14	10	☿	feet
21	♂ in inf. ♂ ☉ 5 20 e	2 57	10 1	11	21	
22	☉ fast 15m 29s	4 7	10 45	12	☿	head
23	Sirius rises 11 41 e	5 14	11 31	13	18	
24	☉ eclipsed, invis.—♂ in ♄	rises	morn.	☉	♂	neck.
25	Day breaks 5 7	5 42	0 16	15	13	
26	Fomalhaut sets 0 44 m	6 14	1 2	16	26	
27	Sirius rises 11 26 e	6 50	1 51	17	☐	arms
28	Days decrease 4h 28m	7 33	2 41	18	20	
29	♂ in perihelion 7 26 m ☉	8 22	3 32	19	☿	breast
30	☉ in apog. at noon—♂ sta.	9 16	4 23	20	14	
31	♂ ♂ ☉ 4 24 m	10 16	5 13	21	26	

Poisons affecting the skin may be cured by frequently washing the part affected with equal quantities of lime water and vinegar.

[26] NOVEMBER, Eleventh Month, 30 days.

Lunations.					High winds, more or less, may be expected about the 3d, 14th, and 23d—and rain or snow the 5th, 16th, and 30th days of this month, the day before or day aft.
☉	Last quar.	1	9	19m	
●	New moon	8	8	14e	
☾	First quar.	15	0	31e	
☾	Full moon	23	0	11m	

	W D	M D	Sundays, and other remarkable days.	☉ rises	☉ sets	☉ pl.
3	Tu	1	All Saints—Herculaneum bur. 79	6 51	5 9	m
4	we	2	Battle of French Creek, 1813	6 53	5 7	10
5	Th	3	<i>Begins with smoky Indian</i>	6 54	5 6	11
6	Fr	4	Union of Swed. and Norw. 1804	6 55	5 5	12
7	Sat	5	The America (74) launched, 1782	6 56	5 4	13
1	B	6	French took Lubec, 1806 <i>summer</i>	6 57	5 3	14
2	Mo	7	Belgian coast blockaded, 1830	6 58	5 2	15
3	Tu	8	<i>weather. Changes to cold</i>	7 05	5 0	16
4	we	9	Montreal taken, 1775 <i>fall</i>	7 14	59	17
5	Th	10	Dr. Spurzheim died, 1832 <i>rains</i>	7 24	58	18
6	Fr	11	Battle of Williamsburgh, 1813	7 34	57	19
7	Sat	12	<i>and sleet. Air becomes</i>	7 44	56	20
1	B	13	24th Sunday after Trinity <i>very</i>	7 54	55	21
2	Mo	14	Charles Carroll died, 1832	7 64	54	22
3	Tu	15	Herschel born, 1738 <i>change-</i>	7 74	53	23
4	we	16	<i>able, between calm and</i>	7 84	52	24
5	Th	17	Lord Erskine died, 1820 <i>windy.</i>	7 94	51	25
6	Fr	18	Eruption of Mount Etna, 1832	7 104	50	26
7	Sat	19	Philip Dodridge died, 1832 <i>clear</i>	7 114	49	27
1	B	20	<i>and cloudy, rainy</i>	7 124	48	28
2	Mo	21	Battle of Koniah, 1832 <i>and</i>	7 134	47	29
3	Tu	22	Massacre at St. Domingo, 1791	7 144	46	4
4	we	23	First ascent in a balloon, 1782	7 144	46	1
5	Th	24	<i>frosty, finally condensing in</i>	7 154	45	2
6	Fr	25	Dr. Isaac Watts died, 1748 <i>thick</i>	7 164	44	3
7	Sat	26	John Nicholls died, 1826 <i>clouds,</i>	7 174	43	4
1	B	27	Advent Sunday <i>with</i>	7 184	42	5
2	Mo	28	<i>showers of snow</i>	7 184	42	6
3	Tu	29	Oliver Goldsmith born, 1729	7 194	41	7
4	we	30	St. Andrew <i>or rain.</i>	7 204	40	8

Liniment for Lumbago, Sciatica, and all Rheumatic Affections.—Spirit of sal ammon. 6 oz., olive or sweet oil, 2 oz., and powder. camphor, 1 oz. Apply it plentifully to the parts affected, near the fire—it seldom fails.

On the 1st & 29th days Mars
 On the same days Jupiter
 On the 5th day Venus
 On the 7th day Mercury
 On the 8th day Saturn
 On the 15th day Herschel

are in the vicinity
 of the Moon.

M D	Aspects and Observations.	☉ rises	☿ south	♂ age	♂ pl.	☉ domin.
1	☿ rises 11 30 e (In. S. beg.	11e18	6m2	☉	♂	heart
2	☉ fast 16m 17 $\frac{1}{3}$ s gr. ext.	morn.	6 49	23	20	
3	☉'s dec. 15° 14' S.	0 20	7 34	24	♂	bowels
4	Day breaks 5 18	1 25	8 18	25	15	
5	♂ ☐ ☉ 9 46 e	2 31	9 2	26	28	
6	♂ gr. elong. W. 2 34 e	3 39	9 47	27	♂	reins
7	♀ rises 2 45 m	4 47	10 33	28	25	
8	☉ ecl. inv.—♂ gr. h. lat. N	sets	11 25	☉	♂	loins
9	☿ ☐ ☉ 6 14 m	5e11	ev. 20	1	23	
10	♂ stationary 9 4 e (9th)	5 53	1 19	2	♂	thighs
11	☉ in perigee 5 20 m	6 47	2 22	3	22	
12	♂ rises 10 46 e	7 52	3 27	4	♂	knees
13	♂ ☿ 4 5 40 e (In. Sum. e.	9 5	4 30	5	21	
14	☿ rises 10 44 e	10 20	5 28	6	♂	legs
15	☉ fast 15m 7s	11 36	6 23	☉	20	
16	☉'s dec. 18° 53' S.	morn.	7 12	8	♂	feet
17	♂ ☿ 5 3 41 e	0 47	7 59	9	18	
18	Day breaks 5 30	1 57	8 43	10	♂	head
19	♀ in perihelion 3 40 m	3 4	9 27	11	14	
20	Regulus rises 11 28 e	4 10	10 11	12	26	
21	Vega sets 11 33 e	5 15	10 56	13	8	neck
22	♂ ☐ ☉ 4 21 e	6 20	11 43	14	22	
23	Arcturus rises 3 0 m	rises	morn.	☉	♂	arms
24	☿ rises 10 7 e	5e27	0 33	16	16	
25	☉'s dec. 20° 53' S.	6 15	1 24	17	29	
26	☉ fast 12m 19s	7 8	2 16	18	♂	breast
27	☉ in apogee 4 30 m	8 4	3 7	19	22	
28	Day breaks 5 37	9 5	3 55	20	♂	heart
29	7 * south 11 13 e	10 7	4 43	21	16	
30	Days decrease 5h 34m	11 10	5 28	22	28	

St. Anthony's Fire.—Mix equal parts of sp. of turp. and sp. of wine, and often anoint the part affected with a feather dipped in immediately after shaking the bottle. Though it seems at first to inflame, it softens and heals.

[28] DECEMBER, Twelfth Month, 31 days.

Lunations.

☉	Last quar.	1	4	52m
●	New moon	8	7	40m
☾	First quar.	14	10	32e
☾	Full moon	22	6	55e
☉	Last quar.	30	10	33e

Snow or rain, with cold blasts of wind, more or less, may be expected about the 3d, 11th, 19th, and 27th days of this month, the day before or day after.

	W D	M D	Sundays, and other remarkable days.	☉ rises	☉ sets	☉ pl.
5	Tu	1	Emp. Alexander I. d. 1825 <i>This</i>	7 20	4 40	7
6	Fr	2	Battle of Austerlitz, 1805 <i>month</i>	7 21	4 39	10
7	S t	3	Revolution in England, 1688	7 22	4 38	11
1	B	4	<i>begins with dry cloudy weather.</i>	7 22	4 38	12
2	Mo	5	Earthqu. destroys Balbec, 1759	7 23	4 37	13
3	Tu	6	Pope Clement escapes, 1527	7 23	4 37	14
4	we	7	Marshal Ney shot, 1815	7 24	4 36	15
5	Th	8	<i>Threatens rain or snow.</i>	7 24	4 36	17
6	Fr	9	John Milton born, 1608 <i>Clears</i>	7 25	4 35	18
7	Sat	10	Slavery abol. in Jamaica, 1833	7 25	4 35	19
1	B	11	2d Sunday in Advent <i>up, but</i>	7 25	4 35	20
2	Mo	12	<i>soon changes to</i>	7 26	4 34	21
3	Tu	13	Samuel Johnson died, 1784 <i>cold</i>	7 26	4 34	22
4	we	14	Washington died, 1799 <i>winds</i>	7 26	4 34	23
5	Th	15	Jerome Bonaparte born, 1784	7 26	4 34	24
6	Fr	16	<i>and black frosts,</i>	7 27	4 33	25
7	Sat	17	Second embargo, 1813 <i>and</i>	7 27	4 33	26
1	B	18	3d Sunday in Advent <i>of course</i>	7 27	4 33	27
2	Mo	19	Fort Niagara taken, 1813 <i>ends</i>	7 27	4 33	28
3	Tu	20	<i>in snow.</i>	7 27	4 33	29
4	we	21	St. Thomas <i>Appears somewhat</i>	7 27	4 33	30
5	Th	22	Pilgrims land. at Plymouth, 1620	7 27	4 33	1
6	Fr	23	Dreadful storm in France, 1790	7 27	4 33	2
7	Sat	24	<i>pleasant. Becomes</i>	7 27	4 33	3
1	B	25	Christmas Day <i>overcast</i>	7 27	4 33	4
2	Mo	26	St. Stephen—Cavallo died, 1809	7 27	4 33	5
3	Tu	27	St. John Evangelist <i>for a little</i>	7 26	4 34	6
4	we	28	Holy Innocents <i>snow</i>	7 26	4 34	7
5	Th	29	<i>or sleet,</i>	7 26	4 34	8
6	Fr	30	Buffalo burnt, 1813 <i>perhaps</i>	7 26	4 34	9
7	Sat	31	Flamstead died, 1719 <i>rain.</i>	7 25	4 35	10

Cramp.—Persons subject to cramp in the stomach should drink ginger tea once a day.—King's evil has been cured by poulticing with boiled carrots.

On the 5th day Venus
On the 6th day Saturn
On the 8th day Mercury
On the 13th day Herschel
On the 26th day Jupiter
On the 27th day Mars

are in the vicinity
of the Moon.

M	Aspects	☉	☿	♊	♋	♌
D	and Observations.	rises	south	age	pl.	domin.
1	☉'s dec. 21° 55' S.	morn.	6m11	☉	♍	bowels
2	♂ in ☿ 3 47 m	0 13	6 54	24	23	
3	☉ fast 9m 44s	1 17	7 37	25	♌	reins
4	♂ stationary 9 15 m	2 25	8 22	26	19	
5	Day breaks 5 40	3 37	9 10	27	♍	loins
6	Aldebaran south 11 31	4 52	10 2	28	17	
7	♀ rises 3 47 m	6 6	10 59	29	♈	thighs
8	♂ south 4 14 m	sets	ev. 2	●	16	
9	☉ in perigee 10 50 m ●	5e32	1 8	1	♏	knees
10	♂ south 4 36 m	6 45	2 15	2	16	
11	♀ gr. heli. lat. N. 5 41 m	8 3	3 18	3	♏	legs
12	♀ ☿ ½ 0 29 m near app.	9 22	4 16	4	16	
13	♂ in aphel. 7 10 m (12th)	10 37	5 8	5	♏	feet
14	Day breaks 5 43	11 49	5 57	●	14	
15	♂ in sup. ☿ ☉ 4 42 e	morn.	6 42	7	28	
16	♂ rises 9 19 e	0 57	7 26	8	♏	head
17	♂ rises 3 49 m	2 3	8 9	9	24	
18	♂ rises 8 33 e	3 7	8 54	10	♏	neck
19	☉ fast 2m 20s	4 12	9 40	11	19	
20	☉'s dec. 23° 27' S.	5 16	10 29	12	♏	arms
21	☉ enters ♏ 0 42 e	6 19	11 19	13	13	
22	Winter commen. (21st) ●	rises	morn.	☉	25	
23	Sirius south 0 32 m	5 e 1	0 10	15	♏	breast
24	☉ in apo. 5 e—☉ & cl. ag.	5 57	1 1	16	19	
25	♂ south 3 45 m	6 57	1 51	17	♏	heart
26	♂ south 3 0 m	7 58	2 39	18	13	
27	Day breaks 5 43	9 0	3 24	19	25	
28	♂ stationary 8 52 e	10 2	4 8	20	♏	bowels
29	Arcturus rises 0 22 m	11 4	4 50	21	19	
30	☉ nearest the ☉ 6 9 m	morn.	5 31	●	♏	reins
31	Days increase 4m	0 7	6 13	23	14	

Blood root sliced into vinegar will certainly cure the
tetter, and the worst eruptions in the skin, by often wash-
ing the part affected. It will be fit for use in a few days.

DIALLING, or the art of constructing dials, is founded entirely on astronomy; and as the art of measuring time is of the greatest importance, so the art of dialling was formerly held in the highest esteem, and the study of it was cultivated by all persons who had any pretensions to science. Since clocks and watches have become more common, dialling has not been so much attended to, though it will never be entirely neglected; for as clocks and watches are liable to stop or go wrong, that unerring instrument, a true sun-dial, is used to correct and regulate them, having regard to the equation of time.—*T. Keith.*

DIALLING TABLE FOR LAT. 40° 30'.

<i>Hours.</i>	<i>Hour Angles H. D.</i>	<i>Hour Angles S. V. D.</i>	<i>Hours.</i>	<i>Hour Angles H. D.</i>	<i>Hour Angles S. V. D.</i>
XII	0° 0'	0° 0'	8½ 3¼	36° 31'	40° 56'
11½ 12¼	2 26	2 51	8½ 3½	40 15	44 44
11½ 12½	4 53	5 43	8½ 3¾	44 11	48 42
11½ 12¾	7 22	8 36	VIII IV	48 22	52 48
XI I	9 52	11 31	7¾ 4¼	52 47	57 02
10¾ 1¼	12 26	14 28	7½ 4½	57 28	61 25
10¾ 1½	15 03	17 29	7¼ 4¾	62 24	65 57
10¾ 1¾	17 46	20 33	VII V	67 35	70 35
X II	20 33	23 42	6¾ 5¼	72 58	75 20
9¾ 2¼	23 28	26 56	6½ 5½	78 32	80 11
9¾ 2½	26 29	30 16	6¼ 5¾	84 14	85 04
9¾ 2¾	29 40	33 42	VI	90 00	90 00
IX III	33 00	37 15			

The foregoing Table, calculated by spherical trigonometry, for the latitude of Pittsburgh, contains not only the hour angles, but the halves and quarters for the two most useful kinds of dials, namely, a horizontal, headed H. D., and a south vertical, headed S. V. D., a thing often enquired after in this region, and but seldom if ever found. Its use will be duly appreciated by the scientific. By it the construction of a dial becomes one of the easiest mechanical operations.

Note.—The table will answer, without any sensible variation, for any latitude between the parallels, 40 miles north and south of Pittsburgh.
S. C. HILL.

USEFUL RULES AND MEMORANDUMS FOR MECHANICS AND OTHERS.

As the following numbers are the foundation of many calculations relative to quantity, and are frequently called into use in active life, every young person should be expert in the recollection and use of them.

1. The radius of any circle in inches, multiplied by .01745, gives the length of 1° in inches, hence the length of any number of degrees is obvious.

2. If the diameter of any circle be multiplied by 3.1416, the product is the circumference.

3. If the diameter of any circle be multiplied by .8862, the product is the side of an equal square.

4. If the square of the diameter of any circle be multiplied by .7854, the product is the area.

5. Multiply half the circumference of any circle by half its diameter, and the product is the area.

6. Three times the diameter and once the versed sine of 45° gives the circumference of a circle within the $\frac{1}{4000}$ part. This process is easily performed with a pair of compasses.

7. To ascertain the length of a building brace of equal base and altitude, multiply the base by 17, and divide by 12, or divide the base into 12 equal parts, and take 17 of such parts for the length of the brace.

8. The length of rafters for the best pitch of roofs is the $\frac{6}{11}$ of the span. Rafters cut by this rule, when set up, form an obtuse angle at the top of $112\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, and their height will be $\frac{1}{3}$ of the span.

9. 175 lbs. troy are equal to 144 avoird. lbs., without a fraction; also 175 troy oz. are precisely equal to 192 avoirdupois oz.

10. A turnpike graded to 5 degrees rises 1.44 feet, or 1 foot $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in perpendicular height in every rod distance.

11. As the square of the circumference of a circle is to the square of its diameter, so is the space in inches that a weight will fall through in the first second to half the length of a pendulum vibrating seconds. That is, as $3.1416 \times 3.1416 : 1 \times 1 :: 193.5 : 19.6$ the half length.

12. Multiply the square of the seconds in any given time by 39.2, and the product will be the length of a pendulum, in inches, that will swing in that time.

13. Divide any given length of a pendulum by 39.2, and the quotient will be the square of the time in seconds in which it will swing.

14. In the latitude of Pittsburgh a degree of longitude contains 45.62 geographical miles, or 52.54 English miles. Hence, 52.54 miles west of Pittsburgh it is noon 4 minutes later.

15. Multiply the diameter of a sphere into its circumference, and the product will be its superficies; which multiplied by $\frac{1}{6}$ part of the diameter will give the solidity.

16. Multiply the square of $\frac{1}{2}$ of the circumference of a round piece of timber by twice its length, and the product will be its solidity.

17. *Brief Rules for calculating Interest.*—Dollars multiplied by $\frac{1}{6}$ of the days will give the interest in mills. Dollars multiplied by $\frac{1}{2}$ the months give the interest in cents.

A very accurate Rule.—Dollars and cents multiplied by the days, and divided by 6083, will give the interest in cents.

18. The wine, or common liquid gallon, contains 231 cubic inches; the dry measure gallon contains 268.8 cubic inches; and there are 2150.4 cubic inches contained in a bushel. A gallon of water weighs $10\frac{1}{8}$ lbs. troy, or $8\frac{1}{3}$ lbs. avoirdupois.

19. Sound travels at the rate of 1142 feet in a second.

20. The pulse of a healthy person beats 70 times in a minute.

21. The scale of Fahrenheit's thermometer is laid off into 180 divisions, called degrees, between the freezing and boiling water points. The freezing point is reckoned at 32° above zero, or the commencement of the scale; consequently the boiling point is 212° .

22. The surveyor's chain is 100 links, 66 feet, 22 yards, or 4 rods; a link is 7.92 inches.

23. The exact length of the solar year is settled by the best authorities at 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, and 48 seconds.—Also the time in which the moon makes a complete revolution around the earth, called a synodical month, or lunation, at 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, and 3 seconds.

24. The exact length of a geographical degree, measured on a meridian, is settled by the best authorities at 69 and $\frac{2}{10}$ English miles.

The above will be considered valuable rules and memorandums, but except you make yourselves well acquainted with one more that I will give, not one of them will prove of any use to you, no matter how skillful you are in them.

25. Make the scriptures of the Old and New Testament your grand rule of life—become very familiar with the subject contained in the last chap. of Ecclesiastes.

Reader—stop a moment—don't turn your eyes so hastily from this article. You have time enough to read this short piece—I have a few questions to put to you. Do you make use of any ardent spirits? If not, you may pass to something else, this piece is on rum drinking. But possibly you are already a drunkard—then read no farther—soothe your conscience in the best way you can; your case is desperate. But it is still more likely you belong to that large class of temperate people, who can drink or let it alone when they please—who are not to be controlled by the whims of the cold water folks—and who know how to use spirits without making brutes of themselves. Ay—you are the man—you belong then to that class out of which all the drunkards in society are manufactured, that class which furnishes the materials for keeping good their number.

Now, sir, I am a plain man, let me simply ask you what you drink rum for? You will assign, perhaps, a dozen reasons, but none of them will be the right one. The true reason is, you love it; and be assured there is great danger that you will love it better and better till it proves your ruin. You say you can drink or let it alone. I say this assertion wants proof. You have, to be sure, proved that you can drink, but furnished no evidence that you can let it alone. I am aware that you can do without a day or two, perhaps a week, but this proves nothing. You have formed a habit of drinking, and you continue that habit—you have a relish for it; and at times more or less frequent, according to

your advancement in the road to intemperance, you feel a hankering after something to drink—and from this hankering—this love of rum, springs all your arguments in favour of using it. But a little rum, you say, prudently used, does good—it prevents one from taking cold—it is good in very hot weather—it helps one to an appetite, and makes him feel better when he is tired. Let all those go. You don't drink it for any of these reasons—you drink it because you love it. Destroy your relish for it; break up your habit of drinking, and these reasons will not weigh a feather with you. Yes, sir, you have a growing relish for liquor, and here lies the danger; that relish turns every thing into an argument for continuing the use of it. In these times, when the public mind has been so sensibly drawn to the subject of intemperance, when the wretchedness and distress consequent upon the practice of using ardent spirits have been so fully and so clearly pointed out to us—when proof, “strong as sacred writ,” is before us, that the use of rum is not only entirely unnecessary, but absolutely injurious, even when it does not result in habits of intemperance—when so many instances present themselves of men, once useful, flourishing, and happy, having ruined themselves, and made their families wretched, by the use of rum, before they were aware of it. I say, in these things before us, I can conceive of but two possible reasons why a man should not wholly abstain from the use of spirits, and oppose the weight of his influence to a practice which is annually preparing thousands for wretchedness. One is, he loves rum, and must find some apology for using it. The other is, he is too callous to the sufferings of his fellow beings to take any interest in objects of benevolence.—*Journ. of Human.*

GOOD BOOK-KEEPERS.

Sir Walter Scott, in lending a book one day to a friend, cautioned him to be punctual in returning it. “This is really necessary,” said the poet, in apology, “for though many of my friends are bad *arithmeticians*, I observe almost all of them to be good *book-keepers*.”

LOOMIS'
MAGAZINE ALMANAC,
FOR
1836.

HOLY DAYS OF THE CHURCH BRIEFLY EXPLAINED.

It has been a custom in the church from very early times, to commemorate the remarkable events which happened when the christian church was about commencing in our world, on the same days and seasons of every year on which they occurred; but since the reformation this custom has become nearly obsolete, except in the English and American episcopal churches. The Roman Catholic church continues to celebrate these events according to ancient usage, but with renewed ceremony and peculiar sanctity, particularly the season of Lent.

Advent Sunday, and the Sundays between it and Christmas, are called the "season of advent;" they commence the christian year, and are intended to be observed as a celebration of the general event of Christ's coming, or advent.

Christmas Day is commemorated on the 25th of December. It has been from very early times the established date of the festival of our Saviour's birth.

Circumcision of Christ is a festival observed on the first day of January, that being the eighth after his birth, on which, according to the Jewish law and custom, he was circumcised.

Epiphany signifies an appearance of light, a manifestation. This festival is celebrated on the 6th of January, being the 12th day after Christmas, in commemoration of our Saviour's being manifested to the Gentiles by the appearance of a miraculous blazing star conducting the eastern magi to the place of his

abode. After Epiphany are numbered from 1 to 6 Sundays.

Septuagesima, Sexagesima, and Quinquagesima, are Latin numerals for seventieth, sixtieth, and fiftieth; the Sundays thus designated, are so called because they are in round numbers about that number of days before Easter, intended as a preparatory voice of this great church festival.

Shrovetide is the Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday before the beginning of Lent; it signifies confessing of sins, in order to a more strict keeping the ensuing Lent season.

Ash Wednesday is the first day of Lent; so called from an ancient custom of penitents fasting on that day, clothed in sackcloth and ashes.

Season of Lent, or great christian fast, continues from Shrovetide to Easter, 40 days. It commemorates the fast of our Saviour in the wilderness.

Palm Sunday, or that before Easter, commemorates the event of our Saviour's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, while the multitude strewed palm branches in his way.

Good Friday is the Friday before Easter, so called from the good, or blessed effects of Christ's death and sufferings on the cross, which are on this day commemorated.

Easter Day, is the great church festival, and celebrates the resurrection of Christ from the dead. On this day depend all the moveable feasts of the church. It is the first Sunday after the full moon which happens upon, or next after, the 21st of March. Hence the limits in which it must fall are 35 days. The term Easter was derived from a Saxon goddess so named, whose festival was held in April.

Low Sunday is the next after Easter; it also commemorates the resurrection of Christ, so called by Easter being again solemnized, though in a lower degree.

Rogation Sunday is that immediately before Holy Thursday. It signifies a day of supplication; it is kept, in one sense, as a preparation for the devotion of the Thursday following—also, that the fruits of the earth, which are then young and tender, may not be cut off or blasted.

Ascension Day is the fortieth day after Easter. It commemorates our Saviour's ascension into heaven; it is also called Holy Thursday.

Whit Sunday, a solemn festival of the christian church observed on the 50th day after Easter, in memory of the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the apostles, so called because whit or white is an emblem of purity. It is also called the Christian Pentecost. Whit Sunday, and the Monday and Tuesday following, are called Whitsuntide.

Trinity Sunday is the next after Whit Sunday. It is a day set apart in the church for returning thanks to God for his grace in building up his children in a true faith in the doctrine of the glorious Trinity, and for supplicating a throne of grace to keep them evermore steadfast in this faith. The remaining Sundays of the year till the return of Advent are numbered after Trinity—they are from 22 to 27.

Besides the foregoing principal holy days of the church, there are others, which are observed with more or less attention, viz. the conversion of St. Paul, on the 25th of January—Purification of the blessed Virgin Mary is kept Feb. 2d, in commemoration of the presentation of Jesus in the temple, by his mother. It is also called Candlemas, because many candles were burnt in the ancient churches on this day, in allusion to the words of Simeon, who declared Christ to be a light to lighten the Gentiles. St. Valentine, Feb. 14th—St. Matthias, Feb. 24th—St. Patrick, March 17th—on the 25th of March is celebrated the annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary, or the tidings brought to her by the angel Gabriel of the incarnation of Christ; it is also called Lady Day—St. Mark, April 25th—St. Philip and St. James, May 1st—St. Barnabas, June 11th—nativity of St. John Baptist, June 24th—St. Peter, June 29th—St. James the Greater, July 25th—St. Bartholomew, Aug. 24th—St. Matthew, Sept. 21st—St. Michael and all angels, called Michaelmas, Sept. 29th—St. Luke, Oct. 18th—St. Simon and St. Jude, Oct. 28th—All Saints, Nov. 1st: Hallow-Eve is the eve of this day—St. Andrew, Nov. 30th—St. Thomas, Dec. 21st—St. Stephen the Martyr, Dec. 26th—St. John,

Dec. 27th—Dec. 28th is called "Holy Innocents," and is kept in honour of the children who were massacred by order of Herod.

Ember Days, or weeks, are four seasons of the year set apart more particularly in the church for prayer and fasting. So called from an ancient custom of putting ashes on their heads on those days in token of humiliation.

PUNCTUALITY OF GENERAL WASHINGTON.

When General Washington assigned to meet congress at noon, he never failed to be passing the door of the hall while the clock was striking twelve.

Whether his guests were present or not, he always dined at four. Not unfrequently new members of congress, who were invited to dine with him, delayed until dinner was half over, and he would then remark, "Gentlemen, we are punctual! My cook never asks whether the company has arrived, but whether the hour has." When he visited Boston, in 1789, he appointed eight o'clock, A. M., as the hour when he should set out for Salem, and while the Old South clock was striking eight he was mounting his horse. The company of cavalry which volunteered to escort him were parading in Tremont Street after his departure, and it was not until the general reached Charles River Bridge that they overtook him. On the arrival of the corps, the general, with perfect good nature, said, "Major ———, I thought you had been too long in my family not to know when it was eight o'clock." Capt. Pease, the father of the stage establishment in the U. S., had a beautiful pair of horses, which he wished to dispose of to the general, whom he knew to be an excellent judge of horses. The general appointed five o'clock in the morning to examine them; but the captain did not arrive till a quarter past five, when he was told by the groom that the general was there at five, and then fulfilling other engagements. Pease, much mortified, was obliged to wait a week for another opportunity, merely for delaying the first quarter of an hour.

EDUCATION

Is a companion which no misfortune can depress—no clime destroy—no enemy alienate—no despotism enslave. At home a friend—abroad an introduction—in solitude a solace—in society an ornament. It chastens vice—it guides virtue—it gives at once grace and government to genius. Without it, what is man? A splendid slave! a reasoning savage! vascillating between the dignity of an intelligence derived from God, and the degradation of passions participated with brutes.—*Phillips.*

The following is an extract from the Message of Gov. Trimble, on the all-important subject of education.

“If there is one subject which, more than another, claims your attention, as possessing within itself, in a greater degree, the means of preserving our free institutions, of increasing our happiness, and advancing our prosperity, it is education—a system of general instruction, that shall diffuse its blessings to every class, and shed its enlightening influence on every mind. History is full of examples where popular liberty has degenerated into licentiousness and anarchy—where powerful factions have grown up to oppress the few—and the people, incapable of governing themselves, to avoid the turbulent rule of the many, have submitted to the tyranny of one. All men have the right, but the wise and the good, only, have the power to remain free.

“Should the subject of educating youth receive the attention due to its importance, intelligence will become common, public virtue will accompany it, and, united, they will form a basis upon which the freedom, future fame, and happiness of the country will rest secure.”

EXCELLENT RULES.

1. Never to ridicule sacred things, or what others may esteem such, however absurd they may appear to me.
2. Never to show levity when the people are professedly engaged in worship.

3. Never to resent a supposed injury till I know the views and motives of the author of it.

4. Never to judge a person's character by external appearance.

5. Always to take the part of an absent person who is censured in company, so far as truth and propriety will allow.

6. Never to think the worse of another on account of his differing from me in political or religious opinions.

7. Never to dispute, if I can fairly avoid it; and in no case with a man over seventy years of age, nor with a woman, nor an enthusiast.

8. Not to affect to be witty, or to jest, so as to wound the feelings of another.

9. To say as little as possible of myself and those who are near to me.

10. To aim at cheerfulness without levity.

11. Not to obtrude my advice unasked.

12. Never to court the favour of the rich by flattering either their vanity or their vices.

CONSEQUENCES OF ATHEISM.

BY DR. CHANNING.

Few men suspect, perhaps no man comprehends, the extent of the support given by religion to every virtue. No man perhaps is aware how much our moral and social sentiments are fed from this fountain; how powerless conscience would become without the belief of a God; how palsied would be human benevolence, to quicken and sustain it; how suddenly the whole social fabric would quake; and with what a fearful crash it would sink into hopeless ruin, were the ideas of a supreme being, of accountableness, and of a future life, to be utterly erased from every mind. Once let men thoroughly believe that they are the work of sport and chance, or that no superior intelligence concerns itself with human affairs; that all their improvements perish forever at death; that the weak have no guardian, and the injured no avenger; that there is no recompense

for sacrifices to uprightness and the public good; that an oath is unheard in heaven; that secret crimes have no witness but the perpetrator; that human existence has no purpose, and human virtue no availing friend; that this brief life is every thing to us, and death is total everlasting extinction—once let men thoroughly abandon religion, and who can conceive or describe the extent of the desolation which would follow.

We hope, perhaps, that human laws and natural sympathy would hold society together. As reasonably might we believe, that were the sun quenched in the heavens our torches could illuminate, and our fires quicken and fertilize creation. What is there in human nature to awaken respect and tenderness, if man is the unprotected insect of a day? and what is he more, if atheism be true? Erase all thought and fear of God from a community, and selfishness and sensuality would absolve the whole man. Appetite, knowing no restraint, and poverty and suffering having no solace or hope, would trample with scorn on the restraints of human laws. Virtue, duty, and principle, would be mocked, and spurned as unmeaning sounds. A sordid self-interest would supplant every other feeling, and man would become in fact what the theory of atheism declares him to be, a companion for brutes!

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

BY THE REV. D. BLAIR.

The barter of commodities is necessarily coeval with the first formation of society. One man might have too much corn, and another too much wool, and each willing to give what he had to spare of his own superfluity for what he might want of the superfluity of the other.

In time such barter would become a system; otherwise every family would have to grow every commodity it wanted, and to manufacture every article which it consumed. The tailor would make clothes for the farmer, and take provisions for his labour. The carpenter would build on the same principle of reward;

and hence all the distinct trades would arise which we now see exercised.

One farmer too would cultivate wheat, and another make cheese and butter, according to the nature of their respective soils.

They would either exchange on the spot, or each would carry his peculiar produce to a common market, and exchange it for gold or silver, articles of universal currency, which he could exchange at any time for whatever else he wanted.

The application of labour to particular or individual objects has also tended greatly to improve every manufacture.

A man who is nothing but a tailor is far more expert at making clothes than if he were also a carpenter, shoemaker, and blacksmith; and still more so, if, instead of making all kind of clothes, he work at particular parts of garments. This is called division of labour.

The utility of dividing labour is exemplified in making pins. Were a piece of metal given to a man to make one pin, he could scarcely do it in a day. In pin manufactories, however, each pin passes through 25 hands: one draws out the wire, another straightens it, another cuts it, another points it, three or four prepare the head, two or three puts it on, and others finish them, and put them on a paper.

Twenty-five persons thus make 125,000 pins in a day, or 5,000 to each person.

Labour likewise sub-divides itself numerously in every branch of the elegant and useful arts.

Thus, in building, there are the brickmaker, the stonemason, the architect, the bricklayer, the sawyer, the carpenter, the joiner, the plasterer, the plumber, the glazier, the ironmonger, the painter, &c., all necessary in their several departments.

In the arts connected with the furnishing the house there are, the smith, the ironmonger, the cabinet-maker, the looking-glass maker, the carpet maker, the bedstead maker, the feather merchant, the blanket manufacturer, the oil-cloth maker, the coppersmith, the Venetian blind maker, the tinman, the bookseller, the

painter, &c.; all necessary for the house of a man of taste and fortune.

In branches of trade connected with the clothing of a man, we have the wool man, the flax dresser, the cotton planter, the comber, the spinner, the weaver, the fuller, the bleacher, the dyer, the presser, the packer, the woollen and linendraper, the warehouseman, &c.

In the trades connected with the hardware manufacture, are the miner, the smelter, the iron-master, the founder, the scythe-smith, the button-maker, the gunsmith, the sword blade manufacturer, the cutler, the polisher, the plater, the finisher, the sorter, the packer, the factor, the hardwareman, &c.

In connexion with books and literature, there are the author, the designer, the publisher, the quill merchant, the rag merchant, the paper maker, his vatmen, dryers, pickers, sorters, pressers, &c., the stationer, the type-founder, the press maker, the ink-maker, the pelt-maker, the chase-maker, the compositor, the pressman, the gatherer, the folder, the stitcher, the leather-seller, the binder, the coppersmith, the engraver, the copper-plate printer, the bookseller, &c. Above forty trades to produce a book.

A pack of wool, weighing 240 pounds, employs 200 persons before it is ready for sale, in the form of stuffs, cloths, &c. To be made into stockings, it will occupy 184 persons for a week; as 10 combers, 100 spinners, winders, &c., 60 weavers or stocking-makers, besides dyers, pressers, &c.

A sword made of steel, the original metal of which was not worth a shilling, is sometimes sold for \$1,000: and a watch chain has produced \$200; the metal of which before it was wrought, was not worth 3 cents.

In like manner, a yard of Mechlin lace will fetch \$80; the flax in which was originally not worth 3 cents.

So likewise, a painting, not two yards square, has been valued at \$50,000; and a shawl, which contains but a few ounces of wool, sells for \$200.

As it is with individuals, so it is with distant nations; what one nation possesses in superfluity, it is desirous to exchange for some article it wants with

any other nation which possesses a superfluity of that article.

A people who have no superfluities desirable among other nations can have no trade, nor can they enjoy any foreign commodities; but if they have, they can exchange them, and trade. Gold or silver are superfluities which command trade, and pay the balance of trade when the goods received exceed the goods delivered. Hence arises the wealth, in gold and silver, of all fruitful and industrious countries.

Such was the origin, and such is the principle, of foreign commerce, which at this day is carried on throughout the world, in from 50 to 100,000 vessels, of all sizes, carrying from 3 to 6,000,000 tons burden, and employing from 500,000 to 1,000,000 seamen.

The United States, under the advantages of a long peace, the possession of raw materials of every kind, numerous fine ports, and a republican government, are rapidly advancing in the manufacturing system, have numerous ships at sea, and are carrying on an extensive trade with all parts of the world.

In manufactures and commerce England as yet stands pre-eminent above any other nation on earth.

The trade of most other nations has been ruined by unwise governments, or by political revolutions. That of China, by its immense canals, is the greatest and most advantageous that is carried on in any country in Asia; but the Chinese have no foreign trade, except with Japan.

The employments to which so vast a trade gives rise are incalculable, as far as regards the ship alone, those of the ship owner, the ship builder, the coppersmith, the ropemaker, the biscuit baker, the provision merchant, the ship carpenter, the anchorsmith, the chart maker, the mathematical instrument maker, the slop-seller, &c. &c.

HINTS TO MEN OF BUSINESS.

To be cut out, and placed near your Desk.

1. Superintend in person as much of your business as practicable, and observe with a watchful eye the

management of what is necessarily committed to the agency of others.

2. Never lose sight of the powerful influence of example; and be careful in the management of your concerns to recommend, by your own practice, uniform habits of active, interested, and persevering diligence to those in your employ.

3. Be prompt and explicit in your instructions to your agents, and let it be understood by them that you expect they will execute the same in conformity thereto.

4. Let no common amusements interfere or mingle with business—make them entirely distinct employments.

5. Despatch at once, if possible, whatever you may take in hand; if interrupted by some unavoidable interference, resume and finish it as soon as the obstruction is removed.

6. Beware of self-indulgence; no business can possibly thrive under its influence.

7. Do not assume to yourself more credit for what you do than you are entitled to; rather be content with a little less—the public will always discover where merit is due.

8. Familiarize yourself with your books; keep them accurately, and frequently investigate and adjust their contents. This is an important item.

9. Cultivate domestic habits: for this your family, if you have one, has a strong undeniable claim; besides, your customers will be always best pleased when they find you at home, or at the place of your business.

10. Never let hurry and confusion distract your mind, or discompose your self-command.

11. Under the influence of such habits as these, with a suitable dependence on providence for a blessing on the labour of your hands, you will have a good foundation to rest your hope upon for success in whatever business you may be employed.

Economy is wealth, and time is money.—*Poor Richard.*

We have, as was intimated under page 40, in our last, selected another of the invaluable Lectures of Samuel Nott, Jun. We trust it will be attentively read by our numerous patrons.

LEISURE IN THE MIDST OF BUSINESS.

There are false and enslaving principles, which have held whole nations in bondage; and notwithstanding we, as Americans, stand released from all civil disabilities and outward hindrances, yet these same false principles, being deeply rooted within us, hold this nation also in mental thralldom. Let me therefore, as well as I can, shew you the manacles which bind us, and persuade you to cast them off.

Of the false and enslaving maxims which we have inherited, I shall, for this Lecture, select the following, viz.

That men of business and toil have no leisure for study and improvement.

Break this one fetter, and you will find a way to break the rest. Get your right hand loose, and you will soon be free.

This maxim takes it for granted that the avocations and toils of life are so numerous and constant, as to prevent any regular and sufficient intervals for study and improvement; or that intervals of sufficient length and regularity are rendered useless by the unavoidable distractions and fatigues which they occasion: so that in our country, study and improvement are considered for the most part as the proper business of the learned professions, whose *whole* time in youth and manhood is separated to intellectual leisure. This is chain enough. If those who are occupied in the proper business concerns of life, and its severest toils, have *no* time for study, then is the great mass of society doomed to mental degradation; and the *independence of the mind* can never be declared until the day is more than twenty-four hours long. But if every body has time, if men of the most busy and toilsome occupations have time for high mental improvement, then shall we need no congressional deliberations to announce that our minds are free, and no seven years' war to assert and

establish our freedom. Each man will have the principle of freedom in his own bosom; and will be a nobleman and gentleman, a scholar and a philosopher, though he toil at the desk, or in the shop, or in the field, for his daily livelihood.

Do men say that they have no time? Did we ever hear of unceasing labour as the doom of any community, much less of ours? Labour no where employs all the time which is not occupied in sleep and in taking food. Suppose that twelve hours be spent in labour, eight in sleep, two in meals and recreation, are there not two hours left in every twenty-four? We ask for *one* of those two hours to be devoted to *study, hard study*, leaving the other for lighter occupations; study from day to day, and from year to year. This would give you 365 hours a year, 3650 hours in ten years, and if you add three hours for religious study every Sabbath, it will give you 1560 hours more; the sum total of which will be 5210 hours, or about 868 days of six hours each, so that you secure out of ten years about two years, and from twenty, four; which, so far as time is required, is sufficient to complete as extensive and varied a course of study, adapted to your own taste and wants, as can be pursued from entering to leaving college.

Except in cases of extraordinary difficulty—in all cases of mere ordinary arrangement of the labour even of poor men—this hour can be commanded and separated to its sacred purpose. With some, it may be taken at the beginning of the day; by more, at the end; by some at the interval of rest at mid-day, or by subdivision in different parts of the day. Each one must find it for himself. If he has not yet found it, and asks where it is, we tell him to look for it among his hours of vacancy, which most men, by habit, waste unconsciously, and without conscience. The hour exists, unemployed, asking the privilege of becoming sacred to the regular and progressive culture of the mind.

1. Rise early. If you waste a morning hour in bed, that is the hour which wisdom claims of you.

2. Spend no time in listlessness and vacancy. If you have an hour in which you are listless and vacant,

unemployed in body and mind, seize that hour for study. You can devote that hour without any loss.

3. Spend no time in idle talking, vulgarly called gossiping. Consider the profit given or received in your social intercourse; and if any part of it is found unprofitable, if you find that you have little or nothing to say, as you rove, or stand, or sit with your neighbours, stay at home and study one hour a day, and you will become so much richer a companion, that your neighbours will suffer no loss.

4. To some another rule may be sufficient, viz. Read less and study more. There is an immense fund of light reading—newspapers, stories, novels—which occupy hours a day where *one* hour cannot be set apart for study. Set apart *one* hour for thorough and continuous study: whatever spare time, besides, you may have, will be sufficient for lighter reading.

5. If your necessary occupation does in fact so engross every hour of the day, plan your business better. If you have no time except to eat, work and sleep, it is best to alter an arrangement suited only to an animal, and to adopt one suited to a man. Your business will not suffer. Perhaps you will become so much more skilful as to make amends; if not, work a little harder while you do work: an hour of studious rest will make you more vigorous.

I have no doubt that, except in extraordinary emergencies, the hour a day may be secured. Its aggregate value in a course of ten or twenty years we have placed at two and four years of separate study. In the forty years between twenty and sixty, a persevering student would have secured himself eight years. The stock of information amassed in those years should exceed the ordinary amount of a liberal education. But the hour a day has peculiar advantages.

1. The *hour* a day can be employed with more vigour than all the hours of a mere student. In 365 hours out of as many days, much more vigour of mind can be employed, than in the same number of hours out of forty or fifty days. One hour a day is worth a great deal more than one tenth part of ten hours a day. The mind grows fatigued and enfeebled by the continuance

of mental effort and bodily inaction. Each succeeding hour is apt to be spent with less vigour and to less effect. Every student knows this by painful experience. I am persuaded that one hour a day to all the purposes of mental improvement, is not as one to ten compared with *ten* hours, but much more likely as one to five, i. e. the student who can employ ten hours a day, is in this view only five times better furnished with leisure for improvement than the man who, from a day of labour and business, and intercourse with men, saves only *one* hour. It is quite possible that some bookworms study too many hours; and that they would gain in vigour of application a full compensation for a curtailment of one half their hours. It is said, that one of the most learned men that this or any country has produced, has acquired all his science, since the early studies of his youth, by an application of two or three hours a day. The vigour of his application has supplied the deficiency of time.

I am well aware of the difficulty which may be felt in bringing the mind to vigorous and intense study for a single hour. The thoughts of business left undone, or of business to be undertaken, the cares and perplexities of life will crowd in; and the hour will be fully over before the mind gets fairly settled to its studious employment. I know the evil. Every student knows that it has cost him more than one hour to calm down his wavy and disturbed mind; more than one hour before it could part its hold upon passed and coming affairs, and be ready to grapple with the subject matter of its retired consideration. The difficulty is not confined to men of labour and business, and the remedy is the same with all. A steady effort will soon induce a habit; and whether for one hour, or for half an hour, or for a quarter of an hour, you will soon find yourself able to turn away from any employment and conversation, and to bury yourself in the depths of science and philosophy. You will soon be able to clap your wings and fly away, in an instant, into calm and quiet regions.

2. One hour a day employed in study will spread an intellectual influence over all the other hours. It will

set the mental machinery in order, and put all its parts in motion. When you give your hour to study, you are calling to their places all your powers and faculties. Your perception, your observation, your memory, your judgment, are set at their stations and their business; and if you could forget all that you learned in your one hour, you would gain an ample compensation for setting it apart, by having your mental faculties all marshalled for your service. For now your eyes will be open upon the works of God and the ways of men: now you will recall experience and observation; your own and other men's; and now you will judge with a mind awake and informed. What an addition must he make to the stores acquired in his retired and studious hour, who has his mental machinery in order. The world of men and things becomes his text book. The field, or the road, or the shop, or the counting room, is his chamber of study; and the whole day his unbroken opportunity. The man who by retired study has disciplined his mind, must advance at all hours in knowledge and wisdom. He *cannot* arrest the improvements of his mind. He cannot help observing what is before him; nor reflecting upon his experience, observation, and studies, during the hours devoted to business. He cannot help thinking for himself, and coming to his own results upon all the propositions which study, observation, or experience have started in his mind. Thus the use of an hour will bless the whole day. In view of the vigour with which one hour a day may be spent, and the opportunity which follows for observation and reflection, amidst the cares of business, instead of pining over your loss of the privilege of mere students, of studying until their minds and bodies stagnate together, you may consider it rather the prerogative of the jaded student, to envy the privilege of those who, having employed their faculties for a single hour with the utmost earnestness, have them set at liberty, for further improvement, under the exciting influence of bodily exercise and change of employment.

Some of you may think me at my wit's end, while I presume upon a man of business improving his mind amidst all the care and toil of active life. Even though

you may grant my full claim for the value of the single hour a day, you may think it most *absurd* to press all the rest of a man's waking hours into the service of science and philosophy. And you may even say that it is indispensable for a man to be as separately devoted to his hours of business, as we have claimed him to be to his hour of study. True: let him be as devoted to business as the nature of his business requires: let him give it all the attention which the well doing of it demands; by his studious habits he will acquire the power of concentrating upon each affair all the faculties which it needs. But business claims no more; and lays no greater prohibition upon the faculties of man. The fact is, and it is a noble trait in the human character, that the concerns of business are soon managed by a sort of habitual attention, which leaves the mind great liberty of excursion. To most men, this latitude which business gives, affords merely an opportunity for vague and undefined, it may be for foolish, vain, and sinful thoughts. Happy the man who takes daily pains to put his faculties in right order; to give them a right direction; and who, even without taking pains for it, is continually prompted to useful meditations; who, in the field and in the shop, carries himself with the gait of an intelligent and immortal nature.

3. The hour a day will become continually more productive of knowledge and improvement. You may find in your first trials, that an hour a day gives you very little advantage, and you may often feel half discouraged; but the reason may be, that at first you have but little knowledge as the centre of accumulation and increase. But the more you learn, the more you will become capable of learning: every fact and principle will become a centre of attraction to other facts and principles—a means of collecting and retaining them. The ball you are rolling up will have more and more particles of contact with the matter by which it is to be increased: while, as it grows before you, you will increase in that intellectual muscle, by which you roll it onward, and increase it without ceasing.

4. The hour a day will make conversation a handmaid to knowledge and improvement.

Man is social: and we mean to advise no plan of seclusion and study which makes him unsocial. Let him have society;—let him see the face of his fellow. “As iron sharpeneth iron, so doth a man sharpen the face of his friend.” We have no wish to see pleasant neighbourhood changed into the haunts of silent and solitary hermits. We do not ask you to be mere bookworms and students; but we do ask you to prepare yourselves for a pleasant and profitable social intercourse, by disciplining all the faculties of your minds, and by storing them richly with knowledge; and for this purpose we ask of you one easy hour a day; and promise you that the discipline and the store, which will be the result of that one hour, will make your moments and your hours of conversation as profitable to your mental improvement as the one hour you spend in study. If you will faithfully spend one hour a day in study, you will be prepared to make your social hour productive of great mental improvement. Even if any one of you should be studious alone, you will at least profit by the more watchful observation, the keener discernment, the more judicious reflection, the quicker recollection, and the more retentive memory, which you will employ in all your intercourse with men. Even if studious alone, you cannot help deriving new stores of thought from every conversation; a new expansion of the ever-growing faculties of your mind. If you have associates in your pursuits, if your friends around you have habits with yourself, you will find in their minds rich stores of knowledge; and while you communicate, you will receive as great and lasting benefit as you do in your repeated hours of study of the most learned authors. Here, as it respects many, is a *clear gain*; inasmuch as conversation is wont to be the prattle of an hour, leaving no trace of wisdom in either mind.

5. The hour a day will presently increase itself. We have assumed the hour because we intended to gain your favour by the moderation of our demand;

not because we believe that it is impossible, in most cases, to save even more; and in all cases, during favourable portions of the year. Now what we expect is, that the faithful occupants of one hour will desire more; and desiring more, will perhaps find even a second hour to be regularly and constantly employed; or will at least learn to employ the longer seasons of leisure, which will frequently occur, in the increase of knowledge, and in training the faculties of the mind.—Even in the regularity of a mechanic's occupation, I have no doubt that more than an hour may be obtained; and if farmers suffer some disadvantage by the pressure of their business during the seasons of seed time and harvest, they get a rich compensation in the leisure seasons of the year; in the long nights of winter, they may occupy hour after hour. Trade and commerce may present greater difficulties, but he who has skill to arrange their intricate concerns, need not despair.

I know it may be replied to these five advantages, and to five times as many more, that even philosophers themselves have attributed their own attainments to a portion of time, such as cannot be bestowed, and such as we do not claim of men of business and labour; and that the midnight lamp has in all ages been demanded, in order to add to the hours of daylight such a measure of time as was needful to make the full stature of either poet, philosopher, historian, or divine. I mean not to be so foolish a panegyrist of the hour a day as to affirm that every farmer, or mechanic, or man of business, can accomplish as much as can be accomplished by a judicious use of one's whole time devoted to study. Surely, entire leisure, skilfully employed, with due bodily exercise and mental relaxations, will accomplish much more than can be accomplished by the hour we demand. Yet nothing can be plainer, than that this hour a day is sufficient for putting and preserving in order the mechanism of one's own mind; and furnishing it with the materials of constant and useful operation. Nothing can be surer than the progress of the mind, in its capacity and furniture. The right condition of our own minds, with a gradual increase of knowledge, the hour will ensure.—But it

will ensure a great deal more. Use the industry here recommended, on the principle so often applied to the acquisition of property, "Keep what you have got, and get what you can;" and you will be much more certain of success. The riches of the mind *do not* make unto themselves wings and fly away. Persevere—and if God spares your life your mental wealth will increase. I have said that I do not expect that an hour a day will enable you to equal or surpass those who employ judiciously their entire lives in study; but I do say and believe that the judicious use of the hour *will* enable you to surpass the results of the *injudicious* use of entire leisure which so many professional men make. Persevere—and you will either go beyond us—or, which will be better for us and you, you will drive us on a-head to explore the way.

I have spoken of one hour as a moderate demand—but I am ready to claim similar advantages even for a shorter period. If you cannot secure the hour, I demand half an hour, or even a quarter, and I promise you similar, if not equal results. The man who is so incessantly occupied that he can spare but fifteen minutes a day, may put and preserve his mental machinery in order, and acquire a gradual and great increase of useful knowledge. I never was more conscious of mental improvement, in both these respects, than when, for months, the whole time I could employ in study was from fifteen to thirty minutes a day, and that under the disadvantage of great bodily and mental infirmity. I have read of some one who wrote a voluminous and able work in the ten minutes which occurred, for successive months, between his being called to dinner and his taking his seat at the table.

If the hour be had, or the half hour, or even the quarter, with the continuity and perseverance demanded, progress will ensue. The footman may not go forward so rapidly as he who rides post, but step by step he does go forward, to his journey's end, as he does not who stands still, or marches on his post, or sallies out in the morning to return at night. If we fail of mental improvement, it will not be for want of time, but for want of using the time we have.

I am aware that it may be said the hour demanded is needful for repose; or if not needful, the weary farmer or mechanic, and more certainly the weary man of business, will while away his hour, or doze it away, and, especially in the evening, betake himself to his bed, and not to his books.

The reply is simple. Mental occupation affords the best rest after bodily fatigue. Dr. Rush considers active thought as among the best medicines; as that which imparts vigor to the animal frame, and even promotes long life. Nay, he expresses a belief that people may die for the mere want of ideas. However this may be, who of us is so unused to study and thought as not to have experienced its reviving and invigorating power, when our bodies have been weary. As to stupor and dullness, it is felt principally because the power is not yet applied to the intellectual machinery. Raise the water-gate, and set the wheel in motion, and there will be no stupor, no dullness. If you would succeed easily and immediately, see that nothing check the complicated mechanism. Avoid whatever may derange your mental powers, and see that the body in which they act puts no clogs to their motions. Be temperate in meats and drinks. If need be, be abstinent. When fatigued with labour, wash and dress yourself, and banish care by agreeable conversation; above all, by prayer and praise. Instead of stupor and dullness, you will feel alacrity and activity.

Make the experiment, and you will find you have leisure. Break this one chain, and you will find a way to break the rest. Get your right hand loose, and you will soon be free.

A HINT TO PARENTS.

When we contemplate what great things depend on what, to a superficial observer, seems of small moment, we wish to speak a word of caution. Our subject is that of the common every-day conversation of parents to their children.

When giving to your children commands, be careful that you speak with a becoming dignity, as if not only the right, but the wisdom also to command was

with you. Be careful not to discover a jealousy that your injunctions may not be attended to, for if the child sees you have your doubts, they will lead the child to doubt too! Be cautious not to give your commands in a loud voice, nor in haste. If you must speak loudly in order to be obeyed, when it is not convenient to raise your voice you must expect to be disobeyed; and if it be convenient for you to speak loudly, you must remember that it is inconvenient for others to hear it.

But with regard to manner, be careful to speak in a soft, tender, kind, and loving way. Even when you have occasion to rebuke, be careful to do it with manifest kindness. The effects will be incalculably better. When you are obliged to deny the request that your child may make, do not allow yourselves to do this with severity. It is enough for our little ones to be denied of what they may think they want, without being nearly knocked down with a sharp voice ringing in their tender ears.

If you practice severity, speak harshly, or frequently punish in anger, you will find your children will imitate your spirit and manners. First, you will find that they will treat each other as you treat them; and after they arrive at a little age, they will treat you with unkind, unbecoming replies. But if you are wise, and treat your little ones with tenderness, you will fix the image of love in their minds, and they will love you and each other, and in their conversation will imitate the conversation which they have heard from the tenderest friends which children have on earth.

W O M A N.

The good government of families leads to the comfort of communities, and the welfare of the state. Of every domestic circle, home, that scene of purest and dearest joy, home is the empire of woman. There she plans, directs, performs; the acknowledged source of dignity and felicity.

Where female virtue is most pure, female sense most improved, female deportment most correct, there is most propriety of social manners. The early years of childhood, those most precious years of life and open-

ing season, are confined to woman's superintendence; she therefore may be presumed to lay the foundation of all the virtue and all the wisdom that enrich the world.
—*Eng. Lit. Gaz.*

THE POLL EVIL.

The following receipts for the cure of that formidable disease of the horse, called the Poll Evil, is from the New York Cultivator.

As soon as the tumor appears, make a strong decoction of the root of the meadow plant or vine, known by the name of *poison ivy*, and sometimes by that of mercury; bathe the tumor with this decoction every day, as hot as the horse will bear it, and heat it with a hot iron. In a short time it will begin to diminish, and in six weeks it will wholly subside. A very valuable horse of mine was attacked with this disease last summer, and two months after we first discovered it were consumed in experiments of various kinds, when I became discouraged, and gave up the horse as lost. The tumor became appalling; so much so, that the best of our farmers declined to undertake a cure, and advised me to sell my horse for the best price that I could get; when shortly afterwards I accidentally heard of the above remedy—I tried it, and with complete success. No trace of the disease remains, although when I commenced the application the horse was so bad that he could not drop his head low enough to drink, unless he was driven into deep water. I have no doubt the remedy is a specific, if applied in time. How long before the tumor breaks, the application, to be successful, must be made, I am unable to say—but the tumor on my horse must have been three months in advancing before we commenced our application.

As I am ignorant of veterinary nosology, I hope you will give the technical name of the disease; and for the same reason I hope you will give the botanical name of the plant which effected the cure.* I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
IRA CLIZBEE.

* The technical name of the disease is *Poll Evil*—the botanical name of the plant, *Rhus Toxicodendron*, vars, *radicans*.

CONSUMPTION OF ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE FOOD.

On an average, each man, woman, and child, consumes 10 ounces per day of animal food, or 220 lbs. in the year; which, in animal food, is the annual produce of two acres of land. It is found, however, that the same two acres, cultivated in potatoes, would yield, on an average, upwards of 10 tons per acre, or 44,000 pounds weight; and consequently afford 120 lbs. of potatoes per day the year round. If cultivated in wheat, the produce of the same two acres (which produce but 220 lbs. of animal food,) would amount to 4000 pounds weight of grain; or afford 10 lbs. of wheat per day, leaving sufficient for seed. Peas and beans yield in the same proportion as wheat. Turnips and carrots are as productive as potatoes; but parsnips actually double the weight of the potatoes. Mr. Middleton well observes, "that every acre would support its man well, on vegetable food; but," says he, "only let him change his diet to one meal per day of animal food, and he will require the produce of 4 acres!"

By the art of gardening, 4 persons may derive ample subsistence from every acre of ground in cultivation; but there is in no country, without cultivation, above one human inhabitant to two square miles; and even on that space, subsistence is obtained with difficulty. Such are the triumphs of art over nature!—*Southern Planter.*

In a tract entitled "Notices for a Young Farmer" are the following directions:—Cut or chaff your hay, straw, corn tops, or blades, and even your stalks, with a straw cutter, and you will save a great proportion, which is otherwise wasted, or passed through the animal without contributing to its nourishment. One bushel of cut or chaffed hay at a mess, given in a trough, three times in 24 hours, is sufficient for a horse, ox, or cow. A bushel of chaffed hay, lightly pressed, weighs from 5 to 5½ lbs. A horse or horned beast thrives more on 15 lbs. thus given than on 25 lbs. as commonly expended, including waste in the usual mode of feeding in racks, to which troughs, properly constructed, are far preferable.

Salt your clover, and other succulents, as well as coarse hay. But over salting diminishes the nutriment. More than a peck to a ton is superfluous. Half that quantity is often sufficient: 10 or 12 lbs. is usually an ample allowance.

Feeding your stock by weight and measure of food will not only save your provender by its orderly distribution, but frequently the lives of animals, too often starved by stinginess or neglect, or gorged and destroyed by profusion.

PEACH-TREE INSECT.

This insect is a blue fly, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long; it begins its attacks about the middle of July, and continues its depredations until the middle of September. It wounds the tender part of the bark, and generally at the surface of the ground, there depositing its eggs, which soon hatch into worms, that prey upon the mucilage and tender part of the bark until the communication between the root and the branches is cut off, causing the death of the tree. To guard against this, in the spring, when the blossoms are out, clear away the dirt, so as to expose the root of the tree to the depth of three inches; surround the tree with straw about three feet long, applied lengthwise, so that it may have a covering one inch thick, which extends to the bottom of the hole, the butt-ends of the straw resting on the ground at the bottom; bind this straw round the tree with three bands, one near the top, one at the middle, and the third at the surface of the earth; then fill up the hole at the root with earth, and press it closely round the straw. When the white frosts appear in the fall, the straw should be removed, and the tree remain uncovered until the blossoms put out in the spring.

By this process the fly is prevented from depositing its eggs within three feet of the root; and, although it may place the egg above that distance, the worm travels so slow that it cannot reach the ground before frost, and therefore is killed before it is able to injure the tree.—*Amer. Gardener.*

TO PREVENT BOOTS LEAKING.

Take linseed oil, one pint; beeswax, one ounce; burgundy pitch, half an ounce; spirit of turpentine, two ounces. Melt the three first in an earthen pot, and then add the turpentine. Lay it on when the leather is dry, rubbing it in before the fire.—*Far. Assistant.*

MUSTARD.

Two yards square of ground sown with common mustard, the crop of which would be more than sufficient for a family, ground for use in a little mustard mill, as wanted, would save some money, and probably save life. The mustard would look brown, instead of yellow—which is the common colour of the bottled mustard; but the former is as good a colour as the latter; and as to the taste, the real mustard has certainly a much better taste than a composition of Indian meal, flour, and drugs, which is sold under the name of mustard. Let any one try it, and he will never use the drugs or composition mustard again. It leaves a burning at the pit of the stomach, which the real mustard does not.

In moistening mustard for the table it may be remarked, that it makes the best appearance, and is the best, when rich milk is used; but the mixture in this case does not keep good for more than two days. It is a mistake to use vinegar for this purpose, as it makes the mustard very bitter.

A table spoonfull of whole mustard taken into the mouth dry, and washed down with water, is an excellent remedy for windy cholics, or night watchings, occasioned by flatulency.—*New Eng. Farmer.*

USEFUL PRECAUTION.

BY A CELEBRATED PHYSICIAN.

As the winter approaches, those who regard their health should be properly prepared to meet the vicissitudes of the climate, and keep on constant guard against colds, which are the source of most dangerous and violent disorders. Colds generally proceed from some external check of the natural perspiration, whereby the pores of the skin are suddenly locked,

and a considerable portion of excretory fluid, (whose separation from the blood health absolutely requires,) thus checked in its egress, is suddenly thrown back into the circulation, and causes inflammatory complaints of the bowels, putrid fevers, and other painful and dangerous disorders.

All sudden transitions from heat to cold, or cold to heat, are therefore to be cautiously avoided; all unnecessary exposures to wet weather, and particularly wet feet, should be shunned; the perspiration of the feet, with those who walk much, has a very considerable discharge, and still more so in the coldest weather, as then all other surfaces of the body are much checked.

The sudorial exudation of the feet is in many constitutions considerably acrid and fetid, which still more strongly proves the necessity of its separation from the blood. Wet in the feet while walking, meets perspiration in the most dangerous passage, and has often been productive of disorders too rapid for medical skill. Men, therefore, should provide themselves with good thick woolen socks or stockings, and water-proof boots and shoes. When the feet have been wet and cold through the day, never neglect to hold them ten minutes in warm water just before going to bed, at the same time drinking half a pint or more of warm balm or pennyroyal tea; if there should be no obstructed perspiration, this course will prove refreshing and inviting to sleep, promoting tranquility, both mental and corporeal.

TO MAKE FINE LIGHT BISCUIT.

To two pounds of flour, add one table-spoonful of butter, a tea-cupful of cream, a little sour, a small tea-spoonful of pearlash—make them as soft as possible, roll very thin, cut them out, and bake in five minutes—the whole process, fifteen minutes.

These cakes are far superior to the ordinary kind, and save the tedious process of beating.

TO PRESERVE BRASS ORNAMENTS.

Brass ornaments, when not gilt or lackered, may be cleaned in the same way, and a fine colour may be

given to them, by two simple processes. The first is to beat sal ammoniac into a fine powder, then to moisten it with soft water, rubbing it on the ornaments, which must be heated over charcoal, and rubbed dry with bran and whiting. The second is to wash the brass work with roche alum boiled in strong ley, in the proportion of an ounce to a pint; when dry it must be rubbed with fine tripoli. Either of these processes will give to the brass the brilliancy of gold.

Polished iron-work may be preserved from rust by a mixture not very expensive, consisting of copal varnish intimately mixed with as much sweet oil as will give it a degree of greasiness, adding thereto nearly as much spirit of turpentine as of varnish; apply it with a brush.
—*Amer. Encyc.*

TO PRESERVE TOMATAS SAUCE.

Cut up the tomatas, and between every layer sprinkle a layer of salt; let them stand 6 hours; then boil them well in a brass or copper kettle—while hot, strain them through a cullender on some horse radish finely scraped, a little ground mustard, black pepper, and ginger, (some put in onions finely cut,) cover it close for 24 hours, then bottle and seal it for use.—*Far. Assistant.*

From the American Magazine.

HOW TO BE RICH.

The way to get credit is to be punctual! the way to preserve it is not to use it much. Settle often; have short accounts.

Trust no man's appearances—they are deceptive—perhaps assumed for the purpose of obtaining credit. Beware of gaudy exterior. Rogues usually dress well. The honest are plain men. Trust him, if any one, who carries economy upon his back. Never trust him who flies into a passion on being dunned; make him pay quickly, if there be any virtue in the law.

Beware of him who is an office-seeker; men do not usually want office when they have any thing to do. A man's affairs are rather low when he seeks office for support. Trust no stranger; your goods are better

than doubtful charges. What is character worth, if you make it cheap by crediting all alike. Agree before hand with every man about to do a job, and, if large, put it into writing; if any decline this, quit or be cheated. Though you want a job ever so much, make all sure at the outset; and in a case at all doubtful, make sure of a guarantee. Be not afraid to ask it; it is the best test of responsibility, for if offence be taken you have escaped a loss. If he be in fact responsible, he will like you the better—for he thus knows that he is dealing with a man who looks at the end of things, and may expect to be well served. If not, he will be provoked, and discharge you instantly. Thus you have in your power always to protect yourself in any doubtful case, by simply insisting on security. "Once well begun is twice done."

No is a very useful word—be not afraid to use it. Many a man has pined in misery for years, by not having courage to pronounce that little monosyllable.

Work for a man that is punctual at less wages than for him who is not; you get the balance in certainty of payment. One dollar sure is better than two doubtful, and will avail more upon a shift. If you cannot get full wages, take less; better so than be idle. Shun idleness as a disease. A shilling a day is better than nothing. The very fact of being at work will procure employ, by and by, at a fair rate. Men avoid him who is all the time strolling about the streets—he is judged unfit for any thing, and may die for want of employ. If you can find nothing else to do, read, and improve your mind, and fit yourself for better doing what you may have to do. Instruct your children; see that they have good schools; go to school with them occasionally, and take a glance at the method in which it is conducted. Do you think they will ever respect you, or be worthy of having respect, if you neglect them in their youth, when the mind first takes its bent and inclinations? No man who has a family ever should say that he has nothing to do.

Dr. Franklin once lived well upon about fifty dollars a year, including all expenses. One may, in this country, carry himself well through with less money.

Stroll not about begging patronage. What is patronage? Nothing, after your ability is known. Then, if you are fit for employ, you will have it—if not, a better man should. You must stand competition; this is the life of business; get work by superior skill, punctuality, and attention. Men know their interest, and will follow it in spite of friendship. Give me the skill, and you may have all the patrons. They will stick to you as long as you serve them best—no longer. If too many are in the business, let the balance clear out; and they will soon do so if the public do not falsely cherish them with fair words of patronage, which mean nothing—“but every man for himself.”

Recollect the main point is employ, and not fair words. One man giving a job is worth forty promising it. Promises are the ruin of many, and usually impart nothing but a vitality to hope. Many a man promises from mere good nature, and will wantonly promise the same thing to an hundred in a day—and disappoint ninety-nine. Doubt every man who has not strictly complied with his engagements. If he has disappointed others, may he not disappoint you? In fine, never think you have money at your command until it is actually in your hand; and therefore take care how you promise it. Neglect of such prudentials hinder men from becoming rich, and produces *Hard Times*.

CUT AND UNCUT POTATOES FOR PLANTING.

The following is from the New England Farmer of the 12th ultimo:

Mr. Fessenden—The following details of an experiment to ascertain the relative advantage of planting cut or uncut potatoes is at your service for publication, if you think it of sufficient importance.

I planted this year alternate rows of cut and uncut potatoes. I put four pieces into each hill of the cut potatoes, and two potatoes into each hill of the whole potatoes. The hills were three feet apart each way, and of course the number of hills in an acre was 4840. The produce of rows planted with cut potatoes was at the rate of three hundred and thirty-five bushels

the acre, or twenty-three thousand five hundred and twenty pounds. The produce of the rows planted with the whole potatoes was at the rate of four hundred and fifty-eight bushels, or thirty-two thousand and sixty pounds. The difference in the crop in favour of whole potatoes was at the rate of one hundred and twenty-two bushels the acre, but as there were twenty-two bushels more of seed the acre used in planting the whole potatoes, the nett gain was only one hundred bushels. However, as one bushel of potatoes at the season of planting is usually worth two bushels at harvest time, it will be more accurate to calculate the gain at seventy-eight bushels. The kind of potatoes planted was the "*white blue nose*," which is decidedly the best potatoe for the table I have ever cultivated, though a moderate bearer unless it receive generous treatment.

Ellsworth, (Md.) 3d Nov., 1834.

The above is a valuable article, and the experiment which it details will go near to settle a very important and much controverted point in husbandry.—*Ed. N. E. Far.*

From the Ohio Patriot.
ASPARAGUS.

MESSRS. H. & GREGG:—It has been deemed a mighty mystery to form an Asparagus bed; and many have been deterred from undertaking it, by a supposition that some mystery, difficulty, or nicety, was required for the cultivation of this plant; all of which is a mistake. Let a plot of good ground be chosen in the garden, one rod square say, manured as for beets or other garden roots, dug and raked smooth, then thrown into squares of fifteen inches with a marking rake, drawing it both ways. In the corners of these squares, let three seed be dropped, and covered about an inch, and the bed is done. It will be about three years before the plants are large and good for cutting; after which they will grow larger and better for one hundred succeeding years. All it will require will be to keep down the weeds in summer with a hoe; and every fall to cut away the holm, rake the bed smooth, and lay on

about two inches of manure, and it is then ready for spring cutting. It comes so early, and is so great a luxury at this season, and so cheap withal, that I think every farmer should cultivate a small bed. The expense and trouble will be less than he has imagined, and the luxury great and cheap.

Yours, &c.

SENEX.

To make fine Rusk, take some of the dough made for bread; put in some butter and sugar, with such spices as you think proper—work it well, set it aside to rise—when very light mould the rusk, put them in pans, set them aside to rise again, and when light bake them. No better rusk than these were ever made by the bakers. Milk is not good for any kind of bread or rusk, for the little butter that is in it is more easily supplied by working butter itself into the dough, and then you have not the cheesy matter, which injures bread. A small lump of butter or sweet lard worked into the dough is a great improver of bread.

Rice Pudding.—Take two table-spoonsful of raw rice, one quart of new milk, a bit of butter the size of an egg, and a little cinnamon; sweeten to your taste—put the pan in a slack oven after the bread is taken out—eat when cold.

A SITTING—STANDING—WALKING—MONUMENT.

At a religious meeting lately, the house was crowded, the scene solemn, and the sermon very interesting. In the midst of the exercise in came a man drunk!! He seated himself near the minister, and after letting his confused thoughts “fly out” several times, the minister touched upon human depravity in language similar to the following: “We need not range in foreign lands—we need not peruse the periodicals of the day for evidence; we have it sitting; (the man arose,) we have it standing; (the man started towards the door, muttering, ‘I guess I’ll go home,’) yea, walking in person before us!” At this ridiculous scene there was scarcely a smile; a deep solemnity and universal pity pervaded the audience.—*Chris. Gaz.*

THE DRUNKARD'S HOME.

It is a miserable hovel, through the yawning crevices of which the bleak, piercing winds of winter find an unforced admission. Its roof half shingled, and many a hat or blanket made to supply the place of broken panes of glass—it has been so often drenched by the pitiless storm that its whole interior presents the sombre aspect of lonesomeness and decay. Its furniture, if furniture it may be called, consists chiefly in a little shattered crockery, a few old chairs, a table, and a pallet upon which to lie at night. See that disconsolate and heart-broken woman, and those half clad, pale, hunger-bitten children. It is late at night; and she is waiting for him to whom she is bound so long as he liveth, for he has not yet returned from his nocturnal orgies, his bacchanalian revels. The wild look, the heavy sigh, the involuntary wringing of her hands, show the anguish of her soul. Yet in her whole demeanour you discover evidences that she once knew a better fortune and happier days. Yes, that woman, now a drunkard's wife, was once a beloved daughter, indulged, admired, and caressed. Possessed of the choicest talents and attainments, she was the pride and ornament of the brilliant circle in which she moved. One every way worthy of her confidence solicited her hand, and she became an honoured bride. Her prospects for happiness were fair as a cloudless morning. But alas, how changed, how fallen! He to whom she gave her heart's affections; in whom were centered all her hopes of earthly bliss;—he, amiable and lovely as he was, could not withstand temptation. Frequently intoxicated, he became lost to a sense of shame, alienated in his affections, and harsh and neglectful in his treatment. Property now gone, friends forsaken, heart-broken, there she sits in that hovel, wearing away her nights and days in hopeless grief. This is not a mere picture of the imagination. Something of the kind has transpired in almost every neighbourhood in our country.—*Rev. Mr. Crawford's Address.*

Recreation is not being idle, but easing the wearied part by change of business.

USEFUL REMARKS.

1. It is a fraud to conceal a fraud.
2. He that contemneth small things shall fall by little and little.
3. He who follows two hares will be sure to catch neither.
4. The man who is most slow in promising is most sure to keep his word.
5. Call not any thing *ill-luck*—which is in truth *ill-manage*.
6. Good thoughts and good books are very good company.
7. The sure way to be deceived is to believe ourselves more cunning than others.
8. Most men are slaves because they cannot pronounce the monosyllable “No!”
9. Love those who advise you, but not those who praise you.

APPLICATION.

If young persons enter into their various pursuits with becoming ardour, and steadily persevere in a course of diligent application, it is impossible to foresee the eminence to which they may attain. Difficulties, which timidity and indolence would deem insurmountable, are overcome, and knowledge, in all its variety, and with all its honours, advantages, and pleasures, is rapidly and effectually gained. Among the students who obtained classical honours and distinction in a late examination at the University of Oxford, in England, was a Mr. Seymer, who, notwithstanding the disadvantage of blindness from his infancy, was placed in the highest class but one. Let no youth despair.

Honour and justice, reason and equity, go a very great way in securing prosperity to those who use them; and, in case of failure, they secure the best retreat, and the most honourable consolation.



